The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,907.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town ....Rs. 52 0
" including postage .... " 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town.... " 28 0
" including postage.... " 38 0
For three months advance, delivered in Town.... " 16 0
" including postage.... " 21 0
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" including postage.... " 7 12
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 2 " "
Third and succeeding 2 " "
In the Native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Back—Rupee 1.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion .....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto..... " 2 8
Third Ditto..... " 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions " 0 2 As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

BRUNTON—April 29th, at Grant Road, the wife of Mr. Richard Preston Brunton, of a daughter.
DREWETT—April 28th, at Parell, the wife of Mr. Thomas Drewett, Locomotive Department, B. B. and C. I. Railway of a daughter.
ROSE—April 29th, in the Fort, the wife of Mr. A. C. Rose, of a daughter.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 530 tons, 150 H. P., Commander R. M. Purser, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 11th April, at noon.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will after 6th April next, despatch a Steamer every 14 days, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao and Bussorah.

Up.	May	May	Down.	May June
Leave Bombay	4 18		Leave Bussorah	23 6
" Kurrachee	8 22		" Fao	0 0
" Guadur	9 23		" Bushire	26 9
" Muscat	12 26		" Linga	28 11
" B. Abbas	14 28		" B. Abbas.....	30 13
" Linga	15 29	June		June
" Bushire	18 1		" Muscat	1 15
" Fao	19 2		" Guadur	3 17
Arrive Bussorah.....	20 3		" Kurrachee	6 20
			Arrive Bombay.....	9 23

The Steam-ship "PENANG," 800 tons, 150 H. P., Commander E. Taunton, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 4th May, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	11
" Carwar	16	" Bimlipatam	12
" Mangalore	17	" Vizagapatam	13
" Cannanore	18	" Coconada	19
" Calicut	18	" Madras	22
" Cochin	19	" Pondicherry	23
" Tuticorin	20	" Negapatam	24
" Colombo	20	" Galle	25
" Galle	24	" Colombo.....	27
" Negapatam	24	" Tuticorin	28
" Pondicherry	25	" Cochin	29
" Madras	27	" Calicut	30
" Cocoanada	29	" Cannanore	1
" Vizagapatam	30	" Mangalore.....	2
" Bimlipatam	30	" Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	Arrive Bombay	7

The Steam Ship "CASHMERE," 1,028 Tons, 200 H. P. Commander Dickenson, will sail for the above ports on FRIDAY, the 15th May, at noon, calling at Vingorla if inducement offers.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer, which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N. B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calicutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and intermediate ports.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

THE first class Steamer "PHLOX," Baker, Commander, will leave Bombay for the undernoted places every TUESDAY, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P. M., viz:—

Unjunwell. Malwan.
Ruttnagherry. Vingoria.
Jeytapoor. Goa.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Manager, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to Messrs. DADABHOY RUTONJEE, & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

Bombay, 5th March 1868.

THE first class Steamer "MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE," J. Dupuy, Commander, will leave Bombay, for the undernoted places, every SATURDAY at 4 P.M., taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder:—

UNJUNWELL. VINGORLA.
RUTNAGHERRY. GOA.
JYTAPOOR. CARWAR.
MALWAN. COMPTA.

For Freight and Passage apply to Mr. MANOCKLALL LULLOOBHOY, 46 Bazaar Gate Street, Fort.
MANOCKLALL LULLOOBHOY, Manager.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 Ship "TEMPEST," Captain Houston, will be despatched about the 16th May.

For light freight apply to

B. P FIELD, Jr.,
Tudor Co.'s Ice House.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

(To sail about 15th proximo.)

THE A 1 Clipper Ship "DILBHUR," 1308 tons register, J. Purdy, Commander.

This Vessel has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched as above.

Plans of the Cabin accommodation and further particulars may be obtained on application to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Dilbhur*.

Bombay, 14th April 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per Ship "SARAH," Soord, Master, from Moulmein, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners of Ship *Sarah*.

Bombay, 28th April.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per "CITY OF VIENNA," arrived from Clyde, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo at once, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain MacDonald will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

Delivery Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to the Office of the undersigned for countersignature.

FINLAY, CLARK & Co.,
Agents Ship *City of Vienna*.

Bombay, 28th April 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "PRINCE ALFRED," Captain Thirkell, from London, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Thirkell will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

Delivery Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to the Office of the undersigned for countersignature.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain Thirkell, Ship *Prince Alfred*.

Bombay, 28th April 1868.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the junction of the Sellasis and Clare Road, Byculla.

This Hote is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The Table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied direct from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental markets.

The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both the Railway Stations, and may be reached in a short time from the Bunders.

Byculla Hotel, 7th June 1867.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS, just to hand a fresh consignment of solid Mahogany SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOS, with recent improvements.

These Pianos are without doubt the best for India ever manufactured, they give universal satisfaction.

Illustrated and descriptive Circular sent free by post on application.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods *via* Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez—1st class £45. 2nd class £35. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £54 10s., and class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 1st April 1868.

NOTICES.

WE have appointed Mr. J. M. CARTER to be our AGENT in BOMBAY, and he is authorized to sign our FIRM per PROCURATION from THIS DATE. HOWARD BROTHERS.

4, Meadow Street, 20th April 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that SEALED TENDERS for the supply for one year of WAX CLOTH, WRAPPING CLOTH, COUNTRY SEALING WAX, TWINE, GUNNY, DAMMER, &c., required for the use of the Bombay Post Office, will be received by the undersigned on the 1st MAY 1868 at 12 o'clock noon.

2nd.—Parties tendering must make a Cash Deposit of Rs. 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tender may be accepted should refuse to fulfil the Contract, or should fail to furnish forthwith the Security required by the Department.

3rd.—No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

4th.—Samples of the Articles to be supplied, and Forms of Tender can be seen, and further particulars known by personal application at this Office, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily.

By order of the Post Master General,
C. A. STUART, Post Master.

Bombay, General Post Office, 15th April 1868.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that the following PROPERTIES will be submitted for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION in May next, unless previously disposed of privately:—

1. MALABAR HILL PROPERTY—measuring about 1,64,662 square yards, has been laid out in 17 building sites, in 7 of which there are large well-built Dwelling-houses with Stabling, &c. Will be sold as a whole or in separate lots.

2. CHOWPATTY PROPERTY—measuring about 7,419 square yards, which belonged formerly to Mr. DADABHOY BYRAMJEE, and is registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay as No. —

3. GIRGAUM PROPERTY—measuring about 18,258 square yards, at present used as the Company's Storeyard. There are a substantial Dwelling-house and several large Godowns in this property.

4. COLABA PROPERTY—measuring about 5,364 square yards, together with the large Dwelling-house &c., thereon, at present occupied by Mr. CURSETJEE FURDONJEE.

Offers for the above Properties will be received by the undersigned, from whom all necessary information can be had on application.

JAMES G. SMITH,
JAMES RANKIN, } Liquidators

Elphinstone Circle, 16th March 1868.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815 and in Bombay in 1842.

REPRESENTATIVES.

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Mauritius, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans, Beunos Ayres.

WE beg respectfully to solicit the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS OF WESTERN INDIA. Our business in Europe has for the last FIFTY YEARS been confined to the Wine trade, and being Shippers on the London and Bordeaux market, we claim to be in a position to meet the requirements of connoisseurs; superior to all competing Agencies in Bombay.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this Market, and beg to intimate:—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them; Liqueurs excepted; these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable Parsee Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That our prices for *all* Sparkling Wines do NOT admit of allowance for Ullaged Bottles. We deliver original packed Cases, and cannot hold ourselves responsible for atmospheric and climatic influences.

CLARETS.

Shipped from our own Bordeaux House.

A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton-	Qts.	*per doz.* Pts.
Labelled & Brandsd...Rs.	30	Rs 16
No. 1—Rauzan, Black capsule, do... ... "	25	" 13½
" 2—Looville, Blue capsule, do... ... "	21	" 11½
" 3—Larose, Yellow capsule, do... ... "	18	" 10
" 4—St. Julien, Green capsule, do... ... "	16	" 9
" 5—Medoc, Red capsule, do... ... "	15	" 8½
" 6—Medoc, White capsule, do... ... "	13	"
Sauterne, Red capsule, do... ... "	20	"

BURGUNDIES.

Very choice Wines.

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded.....	Rs.	32
Nuits, ditto	"	26
Macon, ditto	"	21

CHAMPAGNES.

THE FINEST THAT CAN BE SHIPPED.

Finest Dry Sparkling, Labelled & Branded, Rs.	36	Rs.	19
Fine Sparkling, ditto	"	31	" 17
Good Sparkling, ditto	"	26	" 14

GERMAN WINES.

Of our own Selection.

Nonpareil Hock and Moselle, Sparkling,			
Gold foil, Labelled and Branded .....Rs.	36	Rs.	19
Muscatel do. and do., 1st quality, Silver foil	"	31	" 17
Moselle Still, Marcobrunner	"	34	" ...
" " Braunberger, do.....	"	36	" ...
Hock, " Johannisberg,er	"	36	" ...
" " Forster Traminer	"	34	" ...
" " Rudesheimer, do.....	"	26	" ...
" " Hocheimer, do.....	"	23	" ...

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for tropical consumption.

	Qts.	
Amontillado, very choice and superior.....Rs.	32	
Oloroso—very old—in bottle	"	39
Amoroso, very choice, fine flavored, soft, pale.....	"	28
Sherry, No 1, Green seal, full bodied, gold color, dry..	"	22
do " 1, Blue seal, pale and dry.....	"	22
do " 1, Brown seal, very light gold and dry...	"	22
do " 2, Yellow seal, pale and dry.....	"	15
do " 3, White seal, a good Dinner Wine.....	"	15
Marsala, Virgin.	"	38
Madeira, East India.....	"	38

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
1st quality, Black seal—an invalid's Wine...Rs.	24	Rs. 13
and do Red seal—a good sound Wine.. "	20	" 11

SPIRITS.

These are protected by "Betts" Patent Trade Mark Capsules.

Very Superior Old Pale Cognac, No. 1. Black Capsule .....Rs.	32	
Superior Cognac, No. 2.—Yellow capsule... "	28	
Cognac, Pale, No. 3—White capsule ..... "	25	
Rum, Superior, Jamaica, 1st quality ..... "	22	
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality ..... "	21	
Whiskey, 1st quality Irish..... "	22	
" " Scotch..... "	21	
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)..... "	16	

LIQUEURS.

The finest; Cheap imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacoa, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White. Rs.	38	Rs. 20
Maraschino di Zara, best..... "	38	" 20
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen ..... "	30	" 16
Orange Bitters (the best)..... .....per dozen "	24	"

OUR TERMS for Cash payments, Credit, &c., are as follows:—5 per cent discount allowed off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase; Three months' Credit will be allowed to approved parties, without Discount; Interest will be charged at 10 per cent per annum beyond Three months; and at the expiration of Six months from purchase no further Credit will be allowed. MESSES, on comparing our quotations with their London Invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that their wants CAN BE SUPPLIED MORE ECONOMICALLY FROM OUR BOMBAY GODOWNS THAN FROM HOME, while our Stocks will afford as much choice for selection.

IN addition to our own exclusive business of WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, we have been entrusted with the AGENCIES for the following Goods, and we shall shortly invite the attention of Traders to samples:—

Iron Bar, Hoop, Sheets, Boiler Plates, and Rupee Bars, (Branded) also Welsh Iron, Galvanized and Corrugated Sheets.

Revolving Iron and Wood Shutters, Warehouse Lifts, Brass and Zinc Name Plates, &c.

Fire, Garden, and Conservatory Engines, Fire Escapes, Ladders, and Pumps.

Fine Art Pictures, Engravings, and Photographs.

Wholesale Preserved Provisions.

Leather Mill Bands for Engines, Hose Pipes, White Laces, Rope, Cord, Vulcanized Indian Rubber Mill Bands, Hose, Sheets and Washers.

MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.

SEWING MACHINES.

We are also empowered to receive Indents for Carriages of every description from the MANUFACTURERS by special appointment to HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, and H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Further particulars and many illustrations of the above-named articles can be obtained and inspected at our offices in DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

By Appointment,
Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 67.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co. beg to call the attention of their constitutients and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed. The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BADHAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro Cotton Socks, per dozen....11	to	31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks 16	"	18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk.....18	"	24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks.....16	"	20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks	"	16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks 16	"	18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks 13	"	24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks 16	"	18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks.....28	"	45
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings "	3	" 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests "	3	" 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests "	4	" 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests "	4	" 5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants..... "	6	" 8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants..... "	7	" 8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants ..... "	6	" 8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy.	2	" 3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60,	65	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts "	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each ...	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts "	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts "	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts "	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts "	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts a new Material.....	8	8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S Regent and India Collars.. .....Rs.	7	0	
BADHAM'S Champion and Belgium..... "	7	0	
BADHAM'S Calcutta with Tie..... "	7	8	
BADHAM'S Continental and Olympic..... "	7	0	
BADHAM'S Pallmall and Shakspere..... "	7	8	
BADHAM'S West End..... "	7	0	

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf.....Rs.	4	0
The Royal Windsor for Sailors Knot "	3	0
The Royal Sailor Spot "	4	0

An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.

BRACES.

Guyots French Brace.....Rs.	2	
Guyots Leather Brace..... "	3	
Guyots West End..... "	2	
The Royal Courier Bag ..... "	8	to 12
The Best Silk Umbrellas..... "	12	" 16
The Brighton Walking Stick..... "	2	" 7
The Prize Cambric Handkerchief ..... "	16	" 20
The Prize Colored Cambric ..... "	14	" 18
The Hemmed Stitched "	16	" 18
White Cambric Handkerchief ..... "	10	" 16

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen .....Rs.	14	to 20
Gold Link Studs..... "	16	" 30
Gold Collar Studs ..... "	6	" 8
Gold Shirt Studs ..... "	14	" 30
Gold Scarf Rings..... "	8	" 12
Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs. "	2	" 6

Overland Trunks, Railway Portmanteans of every description, Leather Bags, Leather Hat Cases, Leather Trunks, Railway Wrappers, and Mauds.

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flannel, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towelling, Shooting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Royal Turkish Towel.

THE following GOODS are being sold at BADHAM & Company's Apollo House, at London cost Price.

		Rs.	as.
MILITARY Doe Gloves	per pair	1	8
COLLARS Regent	"	5	0
COLLARS with Tie & Fancy	"	5	0
CHRISTY'S Drab Felt Hats	"	10	0
COTTON Socks White	"	10	0
COTTON Socks Colored	"	10	0
UNDER Vests Merino, each		4	0
TRAVELLING Suits		20	0
TRAVELLING Shirts		6	8
FALSE SHIRT BOSOMS "Double" per doz. ...		8	0
OVERLAND TRUNKS, Southgate's		25	0
OVERLAND CHAIRS.....		10	0
RUGS AND MAUDS		16	0
JOUVINS KID GLOVES "Gentleman's"		2	12

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.

ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. EDWIN PENNELL in our firm CEASED on the 23rd MARCH last.

Bombay, 23rd April 1868. LAWRENCE & Co.

D. S. KEMP & Co's ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEIR BUSINESS is under the management of D. S. Kemp, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists; and has been specially organized for the dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of pure drugs, chemicals, and pharmaceutical preparations. Every appliance has been provided both in the laboratory and dispensing department to ensure correctness and rapidity in compounding medicine, and to facilitate the preparation of remedies of guaranteed purity.

The dispensing of prescriptions is carried on by astaff of trained assistants under the immediate supervision of the manager, and is controlled by a system of check which, he ventures to think, will secure public confidence.

LIEBIG'S SOLID EXTRACT OF MUTTON —although inferior in flavor the Liquid Extract, to is, from its lower price and general excellence, remarkably adapted as an article of food.

A pamphlet containing upwards of thirty receipts (principally furnished by the Chef de Cuisine, Carlton Club) for preparing Soups, Sauces, Gravies, Sandwiches, &c., will be supplied on application.

In pots—Rs. 2, Rs 4, and Rs. 7.

5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

LIEBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT.—At prepared by D. S. KEMP & Co. from the finest meats is much superior to the imported preparation. Being liquid, it is much more convenient in administration or use; being free from *air bubbles* which abound in the solid extract, it keeps better and in point of *flavor* the latter is not to be compared with it.

Bottles Rs. 1-8, Rs. 3, Rs. 5, and Rs. 10 each.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS, and BISCUITS POWDER.—Fresh supplies are constantly received Overland by the undersigned agents for Messrs. Alex. Robb & Co.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

TOBACCOS (Wills of Bristol).

5 Elphinstone Circle. D. S. KEMP & Co.

CLARET, choice Breakfast Bordeaux, in first rate condition, just received and bottled by 5 Elphinstone Circle. D. S. KEMP & Co.

N.B.—Price remarkably low.

EVERY TRAVELLER should provide himself with one of D. S. Kemp & Co.'s MEDICINE CHESTS, with which he may in comparative safety encounter any change of climate or other influence obnoxious to health.

They may be had of every size and form; from the large Regimental pattern suited for Contractors, to the small Leather and Oak Chests for private use.

Exploring or Surveying Parties will find them invaluable; Chests are fitted when required with Waterproof Covers and Straps for protection and portability.

Besides having their particular patterns made in England, D. S. K. & Co. employ their own Machanics here to alter or construct Chests for special purposes as required.

In the absence of special directions from the Physician, Kemp's Medicine Chest Companion, written expressly for the Chests, supplies full and simple instructions for the use of each remedy.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

ORIENTAL EXCHANGE AND TIFFIN ROOMS.

BELOW LINDLEY AND WARREN'S STUDIO, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

REFRESHMENTS of every description of the best quality always ready.

Ale, Wines, Spirits, &c., of superior quality only, and invariably served with Ice.

Separate sitting rooms with clean and careful attendance.

Bread and Cheese.	Tea and Coffee.
Cold Ham and Mutton.	Sandwiches.
Fresh Oysters.	Sausages.
Ice Creams.	Cold Drinks.
Sardines.	Cakes, &c. &c.

LUNCH FROM 1 TILL 3 P. M. DAILY.

To the Ladies and Gentlemen visiting the Fort and to the Commanders and Officers of vessels in harbour, the "Oriental" will be found the best and the most convenient place for obtaining wholesome refreshments at all times and at a moment's notice.

TERMS POSITIVELY CASH.

OPEN DAILY FROM 7 A. M. TILL 10 P. M.

NOTICES.

DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

MR. J. NEUBERG will shortly receive a new and varied STOCK of GOODS, and in order to make room for these, he begs to offer the undermentioned Articles at a

DISCOUNT OF 20 PER CENT. FOR CASH ONLY.

Boxes, Fancy.	Musical Boxes.
Bronze Ornaments.	Oil Prints.
Cheroot Holders.	Oil Paintings.
Cigar Cases.	Oil Cloths.
Combs.	Opera Glasses.
Counterpanes.	Penknives.
Cooking Stoves.	Pencils.
Embroidery.	Perfumery.
Embossing Presses.	Powder Puffs.
Envelopes.	Sealing Wax.
Fans.	Soap.
Fancy Goods.	Spectacles.
Fruits, Preserved.	Stencil Plates.
Games.	Table Linen, English and country-made.
Glassware, Bohemian.	Toys.
Gold Beading.	Tobacco Pouches.
Guard Books.	Tobacco Jars.
Goglets.	Walking Sticks.
Hair Brushes.	Watches, gold, silver, and gilt.
Ice Boxes.	Willow Baskets.
Imitation Jewellery.	Wine Coolers.
Ink-stands.	Work Boxes.
India Rubber Bands.	Writing Desks and Portfolios.
Jet Ornaments.	
Ladies' Companions.	
Looking Glasses.	
Meerschaum Pipes.	

Kid Gloves at Rs. 1-8 per pair, or Rs. 6 per half dozen—Cash.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine up to 1 P.M. on MONDAY next, the 4th proximo, for the conveyance of from one thousand to twelve hundred tons of COAL hence to Kurrachee by squareisgged Vessels.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 28th April 1868.

ARCHITECTURE

AT

BROACH, CAMBAY, DHOLKA, and OTHER OLD CITIES OF GOOZERAT,

Photographed by LINDLEY and WARREN, with Historical and Architectural Notes,

BY

T. C. HOPE, Esq., C.S.,

Editor of Views in Delhi, Agra, and Rajpootana and Architecture at Ahmedabad, Beejapoor, &c. &c.

N.B.—This Album is now in course of preparation, and a specimen Album of the Photographs can be always inspected at LINDLEY and WARREN'S, where Subscribers' names will be registered.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1809.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS, PRINTERS, BOOKBINDERS, AND STATIONERS.

HARRILD AND SONS, Engineers, Patentees, and Manufacturers of Printing Machines, Presses' Newspaper Wetting, Folding, and Addressing Machines, Cutting, Ruling, Paging, and Perforating Machines, Printing and Binding Materials.

Printers' and Binders' General Furnishers and Valuers.

"Fleet" Works, Farringdon St., London, E. C.

Illustrated Catalogues on application.

Machinery, Presses, Type and Materials of our manufacture may be seen in operation, and references obtained, at the Office of this Paper, *Bombay Gazette*.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—NOTICE.—The undermentioned PLANT, STORES and FLOTILLA, belonging to the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, in Liquidation, will be submitted for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION on an early date, unless previously disposed of privately:—

2 Steam Travelling Cranes, by James Taylor & Co., Birkenhead.
1 Locomotive Engine, by Young & Co.
1 25 P. Engine complete, by Young & Co., Boiler by Tennant & Co.
1 10 P. Portable Engine, by Young & Co.
1 4 P. do. do., by Shuttleworth & Co.
1 Fire Engine, by Merryweather & Co.
1 Lathe, complete, by Tennant & Co.
2 Air Pumps, by Redpath and Leigh.
2 Circular Saws 30 Inches.
130 Wooden Waggons.
76 Pairs Waggon Wheels and Axles.
122 Do. Lorry do do.
240 Spare Waggon Wheels without Axles.
15 Iron Barges complete, 100 Tons Register.
14 Unsecreted do. do.
20 Wrought Iron Tubs for reclamation purposes.
Sundry small Stores.

Full particulars of the above can be had on application to the undersigned.

JAMES G. SMITH,
JAMES RANKEN, } Liquidators,
Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited).

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd April 1868.

GOVERNMENT ICE HOUSE, No. 2, APOLLO STREET. (Established under the auspices of Government and the Ice Committee, with the view of ensuring continuous supplies of AMERICAN ICE at cheap and uniform rates.)

This Ice House already enjoys a very extensive patronage among the Ice-consumers in Bombay, and its vicinity, as well as at the out-stations, who evidently see their own interest in supporting an undertaking that ensures them continuous supplies of this very necessary article at a cheap and uniform price, in lieu of uncertain supplies and fluctuating prices.

TERMS OF AGREEMENT WITH THE ICE COMMITTEE.—The terms of agreement with the Ice Committee that are favourable to the Ice-consumers, are,—

1st.—"That the lessees bind themselves in the most stringent manner to keep up a constant supply of American Ice.

2nd.—"That the selling price shall never in any event exceed an anna per pound."

OUT-STATION ORDERS.—Orders from out-stations particularly attended to, whether received by Mail or Telegraph, and Ice will be despatched up-country or down the coast in locked boxes (especially made for the purpose) if required.

CREDIT ACCOUNTS.—Pass Books are iss

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY, 30TH APRIL.

Elphinstones close at 615; New Do. 85; Mazagons 625; United Victorias 980; Coast and River 430. Market quiet.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital	Nomi Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	per sh.		
3,150,000	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal	1,75 pr share
1,000,000	500	500	....	Bank of Bombay	75 per share
1,000,000	500	375	....	Ditto Ditto New	5½ p ct prem.
1,000,000	250	150	....	Bombay Pres. Bank	105 per share
2,000,000	100	200	....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	56 per share.
[illegible],000	100	100	....	Brokers Banking Company	68 per share
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank	3 per share
800,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	185 per share.
400,000	200	25	13½	China Bank	5 per share.
750,000	250	250		Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	270 p ct pm.
1,000,000	250	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	Nomina
5,000,000	250	500	9	Delhi and London	No quot.
600,000	500	200	....	Indian Peninsular	
				London & China	184 p. ah.
5,750,000	200	1,000	9	Madras Bank	63p. ct.
1,000,000	250	125	9 p ct.	National Bank of India	133 ex. div.
500,000	250	250	12	Oriental Bank	433 p. s
	250	200	....	Royal Bank of India	83 p. s
	250	000	....	Guzerat Bank	45 [illegible]

SHIPPING COMPANIES

800,000	5,000	3,500	.....	Bombay Ship Co.	2,100 per
280,000	2,800	2,500	25	A.C. and River Steam Nav. Co.	450 per share
840,000	5,000	5,500	.....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co.	2,375 per share
1[illegible],000	6,000	2,500	.....	Prince of W. Ship Co	1,000 per share
250,000	500	500	.....	Viegas Patent Ship & Foundry Co.	120 per share
	3,000	3,000	250	Union Shipping Co. Limited.	100 per shar

EXCHANGE

On	Terms.	Rat
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 15/16d. to 2s. 0d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0d. to 2s. 0¼d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0¼d. to 2s. 0½d.
Calcutta	At sight	98½
Do,	10 days' sight	98½
Do,	30 Do. do.	98.
Ditto	60 days' sight	99.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities		6 percent
Mercantile Bills		8 do.
5 per cent. Jo.'s 1835-36		108
" " 1842-43		92 to 93
" " 1854-55		
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57		108
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55		112½
Five and a half per cent.		112½
Municipal 5 per cent. Loan		111½

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-8-0
Bank of England Notes	" 10-4
Spanish Dollars	" 225
Carolus	" 290
Mexican Dollars	" 220
German Crowns	" 210
Five-Franc Pieces	" 223
Bar Silver	" 106.8
Gold Leaf	" 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	" 10-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 30TH APRIL.

PER CANDY.

Dholleras	Old		215 to 218
Dhowneggur			
Broach			212 to 215
Dharwar Sawginned			228 to 235
Comraewuttee	New		240 to 242
Akola			
Broach			250 to 257
Dhollera			255 to 257
Dhowneggur			
Veeravalee			215 to 225
Vingorla			238 to 240
Dharwar Sawginned			255 to 257
Ready sales			700 Candies.
For delivery			475 "
Market firm.			

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL, APRIL 24.

The Market for Government Securities was active, and several purchases reported at the following rates:—4 per cents at Rs. 7-12, 7-10, 7-8 and 7-6 discount; and 5 per cents at Rs. 6-6-37, Rs. 1,00,00 at Rs. 7-14, and about double that sum at Rs. 8-0 premium. No business announced in 5½ per cents, but the price was firm at quotation.

Bank of Bengal shares were bought at Rs. 1,787½.

National bank shares are getting scarce in the market; only two or three lots changed hands to-day at Rs 127.

26 Equitable Coal Co.'s shares were bought, for an order, at Rs. 185 each.

6 shares of Rs 1,000 each in the India General Steam Navigation Co sold at Rs. 5-0 each.

A sale of 24 shares in the Oriental Gas Co. took place yesterday at Rs. 62½ per £ share.

Towards the afternoon there were enquiries for Port Canning Land investment, &c., Co.'s shares, but the sale of only 2 at Rs. 345 each was reported.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 20.

Delacour, Lieutenant, 11th Hussars, on leave, from Mutiro.
Chalon, Captain, 1st M. L. C., on furlough, from Sholapore.
Grofton, Lieutenant Colonel, Bengal Engineers, on leave, from Lahore.
McVittie, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Service, on duty, from Boloram.
Daly, Colonel, Political Agent, on medical certificate, from Gwalior.
Smith, Lieutenant, 38th Regiment, on private affairs, from Sealkote.

DEPARTURE.—APRIL 30.

McVittie, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Service, on duty, to Jaulnah.

PRESIDENCY PAY-OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

Bombay, 30th April, 1868.

It is hereby notified that pay and allowances in arrears for April 1868 will be issued to the troops, &c., on the undermentioned days, from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M. (except on Saturdays, and on the 10th and 20th, when payments will be closed at 1 P. M., and no monies will be received after that hour), and that all abstracts should be sent to the Pay Office for examination two clear days before payment.

The Presidency Paymaster has received instructions from the Finance Department to enforce strictly the orders laid down in this notice, with respect to the abstracts being sent in for examination on certain dates by departments and regiments, and to payments being made on the days herein named:—

On Friday and Saturday, the 1st and 2nd, General and Garrison Staff.

On Monday, the 4th, Officers on duty at the Presidency.

On Wednesday, the 6th, payments or remittances to Bombay from Officers and Establishment in Abyssinia.

On Thursday, the 7th, H. M.'s 21st Regiment N. I., of Marine Battalion.

On Saturday, the 9th, Her Majesty's 22nd Regiment N. I.

On Monday, the 12th, Gun Carriage Department.

On Tuesday, the 14th, Colaba Sanitarium.

On Saturday, the 16th, Depôt of H. M.'s 25th Regiment N. I.

On Tuesday, the 19th, Ordnance Department.

On Wednesday, the 20th, Roman Catholic Orphanage.

On Thursday, the 21st, Byculla Schools.

No abstracts or bills will be paid that are not according to the new printed forms, copies of, and instructions regarding which, can be obtained by personal application at the Presidency Pay Office.

No monies will be received nor payments made after 3 P.M. on any day, nor can any cash transactions take place on the last working day of the month, when the cash-balance has to be paid into the General Treasury.

GARRISON ORDERS.

Bombay, 30th April, 1868.

For the preservation of the public peace during the Mohurrum Festival on the 3rd and 4th proximo, H. M. 22nd Foot will hold one full Company with its proportion of Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers ready to turn out at a moment's notice.

The 21st and 22nd Regiment N. I. will each hold in readiness in their lines two full Companies with their proportion of Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers under the command of experienced European officers to turn out at a moment's warning from a Magistrate or other qualified Peace Officer.

The men warned for this duty are to be prohibited from quitting their Barracks or Lines.

The Brigadier General commanding directs that Officers Commanding Native Regiments will give strict injunctions to the Musulmans of their respective Corps not to carry their Taboots if they have any beyond the boundary of the Esplanade or to enter the Fort.

An experienced European Officer in command of the usual guard to be directed to escort the Taboots of each Regiment should there be any, and the men of the European and Native Regiments are not to be permitted to visit the Native Town during the above period unless on duty.

The particular attention of Officers Commanding Regiments in Garrison is called to the public orders which has been issued by the Commissioner of police and was published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 23rd instant.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—30TH APRIL.

Port.	Cotton.	Seed.
To London	£3 10s. 0d.	£2 15s. 0d.
" Liverpool	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d.	£1 5s. 0d.
By Overland Route		£3 0s. 0d. to £3 10
To China	Rs. 6 to 8 per bale.	
" Mauritius	Rs. 1½ per bag.	

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
April 30	Norna (s)	Barlow	Annesley Bay.
	A. O. A.	Young	Liverpool, Dec. 23.
	Aggie M.	oyd	London, Dec 10.
	Seamunnah	Mc-lane	Liverpool, Dec. 19.
	Duncairn	Finlay	Liverpool, Dec. 19.
	Sha Lukshmi	Stewart	Liverpool, Dec. 19.
	of Lahore	Hendry	Clyde, Jan. 8.

DEPARTURES.

	Commander.	Destination.
	Belstorff	Liverpool.
	Cassey	Calcutta.
	Dougall	Liverpool.
of Liverpool.	Willford	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship *City of Dunedin*, Tilly, to Liverpool.
Steamer *Nasa*, Hector, to China.
Ship *Parisian*, Watt, to Cochin.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Emma Seddon*, to Liverpool.
Ship *British Constitution*, to Tuticorin.
Ship *Wm. Kidston*, to Liverpool.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.

WANTED, LIGHT FREIGHT for the Ship "TIMOORSHAH," A.1., to sail on the 15th May. Accommodation for Cabin Passengers. Apply to HAJEE SUFFY MISKY, Esq., or Captain DUGDALE.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per "CITY OF LAHORE," arrived from Clyde, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo at once, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain HARDEY will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

FINLAY, CLARK & Co.,
Agents Ship *City of Lahore*.

Bombay, 30th April 1868.

TO LET, with immediate possession, three ROOMS, No 38 Meadow Street, suitable for Dwelling or Office. From the 10th instant a HOUSE in Meadow Street No. 6. Apply at the FORT CHAPEL.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, BARCLAY and PERKIN'S PORTER, bottled by J. W. BRIDGES & SONS, London, at Rs. 5 per dozen for Quarts: Rs. 3½ per dozen for Pints.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 30th April 1868.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S (Edinburgh) well known Wines.—

Fine Pale Sherry in 3 do.	dos. cases	qts. Rs. 29	27	per doz.
Superior Port in 3 & 2	dos. cases	qts. Rs. 29	27	"
"	2	" pts.	14	"
Old Tom		@ Rs.	20	"
Brandy	1	"	32	"
Whiskey		"	15	"

30th April 1868. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.—The undersigned grant INSURANCE against loss by FIRE on BUILDINGS and their CONTENTS, in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL at current rates; also on SHIPS in HARBOUR.

The rate on DWELLINGS in the SUBURBS of BOMBAY, and in the MOFUSSIL, has lately been considerably reduced.

Policies may be opened for longer periods than a year (as 13, 14, 15 months, &c.,) at rates proportionate to hose for annual Policies.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF AHMEDABAD.

In the matter of the winding up of the GUJERAT TRADING COMPANY (LIMITED) under Act XIX. of 1857.

I am instructed by the District Judge to notify that Creditors of the Registered Company who have not as yet sent in their proofs of their alleged Claims to the undersigned, and who may not prove the same before the 15th May 1868, will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution that may be made before such claims are established.

DRENSHAW H.,
Official Liquidator.

Ahmedabad, 28th April 1868.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 135 per SHARE, or at the rate of 13½ per cent. on paid-up Capital, will be paid to the Shareholders on and after the 7th proximo. Shareholders are requested to produce the Share Certificates when applying for Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1ST to 7TH PROXIMO, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
MERWANJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 30th April 1868.

BOMBAY GLEE CLUB.

CONCERT
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
THE SCOTTISH ORPHANGE,
TO BE GIVEN IN THE
DURBAR ROOM, TOWN HALL,
ON TUESDAY, 5TH MAY.

PROGRAMME.—PART I.

PART SONG—Lovely Night ..... F. C. CHROATAL.
" —A Wet Sheet and a Flowing Sea. E. STIRLING.
SONG—The Murmur of the Shell..... HON. MRS. NORTON.
PART SONG—Canadian Boat Song.....
SOLO FLUTE—"Son vergin vezzosa". BELLINI.
QUARTETTE—The Hunter's Farewell. MENDELSSOHN.
SOLO HARMONIUM—.....
PART SONG—What beams so bright... KREUTZER.
CHORUS—Glory and Love to the men of Old ..... GOUNOD.

PART II.

PART SONG—Ye banks and braes o'bonnie Doon.
SOLO PIANOFORTE—
GLEE—The winds whistle cold ..... Sir H. R. BISHOP.
BALLAD—They ask me why I love her. ARDITI.
PART SONG—Ismaiah, O Maiden ..... O. LORENZ.
DUO—When shall we three meet again M. P. KING.
HUNTING SONG WITH ECHO—Onward roaming never weary..... MULLER.
FINALE—Auld Langayne

TICKETS, Rs. 3.

To be obtained at the *Times of India* Office, or of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row.

PATENT EXTRACT FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S MILK.

IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO NURTURE CHILDREN.

LIEBIG'S INFANTS' FOOD.

THE Food commonly sold under this name have several disadvantages, which more than neutralize any benefit from the adoption of Liebig's principle in their preparation.

They contain either Arrow Root or Farinaceous matter in excess, which renders them unadapted for Infants, whose Natural Food is Mother's Milk.

They are not freed from the sharp microscopic husks of the Malt, which cause great irritation in the delicate intestines of Children.

The trouble of preparing the Milk is great, and hence has to be entrusted to Servants.

The Food when prepared is too thick for convenient administration to an Infant.

They do not carry out Liebig's intention of producing with Cow's Milk an efficient substitute for Mother's Milk.

The Foods prepared with them are repulsive to many Infants.

Under the auspices of the London "Infants' Food Society," of which Baron Liebig is President, a preparation has been introduced called

PATENT EXTRACT FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S MILK,

which is not only entirely free from the objections urged against the various "Foods," but forms, when mixed, a Milk which for all purposes of nourishment exactly represent the natural aliment of the Child, thus entirely carrying out the idea of the discoverer.

The remarkable success which has attended the use of the Milk so prepared is proved by numerous letters from Medical and Private sources, and by Extracts from Public Journals; and its efficacy in saving Children from the numerous diseases consequent on indigestion appears beyond a doubt. The Milk when prepared is delicious and is eagerly taken by the most delicate Infant.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,—D. S. KEMP & Co.,
Pharmaceutical Chemists, Bombay.
5 Elphinstone Circle.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

CHURCH SERVICES, in IVORY, VELVET, and MOROCCO.

PRAYER BOOKS, in various bindings.

BAGSTER'S BIBLES for PRESENTATION.

HYMNS, ANCIENT AND MODERN, various sizes and bindings.

CHARTS and SAILING DIRECTIONS.

INDESTRUCTIBLE BOOKS for INFANTS.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS in GREAT VARIETY.

ATLASES FOR LIBRARIES OR SCHOOLS.

MAPS OF INDIA, VARIOUS SIZES, ON ROLLERS OR IN CASES.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY MAPS OF INDIA. Scale, 4 miles to the inch.

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FRENCH NOVELS.

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In the Press, and will shortly be Published,
Second Edition of
THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE,
(*Act XXV. of* 1862),
And other Laws and Rules of Practice, relating to the Procedure in the Criminal Courts of British India, with copious notes, containing the opinions delivered by all the Superior Local Courts up to the present time.
BY
H. T. PRINSEP,
Bengal Civil Service,
Price Rs. 16. Per Post Rs. 16-12.
Bombay .....THACKER, VINING & Co.
Calcutta .....THACKER, SPINK & Co.

Nearly Ready,
Fourth Edition of
STEVENSON'S MURATHEE GRAMMAR. Price Rs. 5
THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The ADJOURNED ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, on TUESDAY the 12th proximo, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Accounts of the Company made up to the 14th instant, appointing Directors, and declaring a Dividend.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 30th April 1868.

CALCUTTA PRESS COMPANY.—Special Resolutions passed at a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Calcutta Press Company, on the 28th March 1868, and confirmed at a General Meeting of the Shareholders on the 27th April 1868.

Proposed by Dyal Ruttonsey, Esq., seconded by PurshotumRagowjee, Esq.,—That Mr. Bhimjee Purshotum do occupy the chair.

Proposed by Hunsraj Bhugwandass, Esq., seconded by Mooljee Ruttonsey Esq.—"That the Resolution passed at the General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company held on the 25th March 1868, 'that the Calcutta Press Company be wound up voluntarily,' be, and it is hereby, confirmed."

Proposed by Nusserwanjee Cooverjee, Esq., seconded by Cooverjee Lilladhur, Esq.— "That Bhimjee Purshotum and Dyal Ruttonsey be confirmed as Liquidators at a remuneration, to the former gentleman of Rupees 2,000, and the latter of Rupees 1,000."

The following extraordinary Resolutions were then passed:—

Proposed by Heerjee Jomal, Esq., seconded by Purshotum Ragowjee, Esq:—"That the Liquidators have all the powers which are named in Section 174 of Act X of 1866 conferred upon them."

Proposed by Hunsraj Bhugwandass, Esq., seconded by Hurjee Jumal, Esq.:—"That all acts done by the persons in charge of the affairs of the Company since the date when Messrs. Fazul Mahomed Essa & Co. retired from the office of Secretaries and Treasurers be, and they are hereby, approved and confirmed."

ભીમજી પરશોતમ.
i. e. BHIMJEE PURSHOTUM,
Bombay, 27th April 1868. Chairman.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE,
GRANT ROAD.

TO-MORROW EVENING, SATURDAY, 2ND MAY.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS.

CONTINUED SUCCESS
OF THESE
POPULAR MINSTRELS.

Most positively
THE LAST SATURDAY
BUT ONE.

Most positively
the Last Appearance of the
BLUE TAIL FLY.

NEW GEMS,
By those eminent Artists,
MONSIEUR AND MADEMOISELLE SEMELADIS.

Most positively
The Last Appearance of the
GERMAN STUDENTS.

AND
Most positively the Last Representation of the Original
BUSLESQUE OPERA,
entitled,
NAIQUE DAVRDASS KARSENDASS.

A PRINTED LIST OF THE CONUNDRUMS sent to compete for the Prizes on last
WEDNESDAY EVENING
will be presented to each Visitor to the Theatre on this occasion.

ON MONDAY, 4TH MAY,
The Performance will be under the distinguished Patronage of the
PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTERS OF GREAT BRITAIN,
AND THE
MASONIC FRATERNITY OF BOMBAY.

☞ THE PROGRAMME SHOULD BE OBSERVED. ☜

PART FIRST.

OVERTURE—*Pot Pourri*, ...Dave Carson's Minstrels.
OPENING CHORUS—"LET'S BE GAY,"—*Fra Diavolo*,....Company.
FAREWELL, MY MOTHER DEAR,....Mr. S. Herberte.
OH! WOULD I WERE A FLY,.....Dave Carson.
MILL MAY,.....Mr. W. Burton.
THE OLD WOOD PILE,.....Mr. G. Southam.
FATHER'S COME HOME (*An Answer to "Come Home, Father,*.....) Mr. S. Herberte.

After which
DAVE CARSON
Will sing an entirely New Version of the
LOCAL COMIC SONG,
entitled,
THE TIGHT LITTLE ISLAND.
The best Local Song ever written.

RECITATIVE & SONG—"ORINTHIA, MY BELOVED."
MR. S. HERBERTE.

THE BLUE TAIL FLY,
BY
DAVE CARSON.

VIOLIN SOLO on air—LAST ROSE OF SUMMER,
MONSIEUR SEMELADIS.

BALLAD—I'VE BEEN ROAMING,
MADEMOISELLE MELANIE,

PART SECOND
will Conclude with the
GERMAN STUDENTS,
OR
MEMORIES OF FATHERLAND.

An Interval of Ten Minutes.

PART THIRD
will Conclude the Evening's Entertainment with a New
BURLESQUE OPERA,
Subject taken (a long way) from
"OLD DECCAN DAYS,"
And for want of a Name will be entitled,
NAIQUE DAVEDASS KARSENDASS.

RINALDINO (*A Shepherd, and the biggest Pet amongst the Lambs*),	Signor Herbertino.
MARQUIS CARBOZO, (*Villaine Magnifique*),	Signor Burtonosi,
CLARISSA (*A stray'a Lamb in Love with the Shepherd*),	Signora Southamusti.
NAIQUE 1070, (*A Quandam Editor of a Native Paper, but not the Proper—sir*),	Signor Carsonini.

Books containing a selection of the Songs, including the "Bengalee Baboo" and the "Dak Gharrie," may be had at the Theatre, or of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.—*Price*: ONE RUPEE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 5
Stalls	" 3
Upper Circle	" 2
Pit	" 1

Tickets may be obtained at the Theatre, or of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., where also Seats may be secured.

Doors open at 8;
Trouble begins at 8-45 P. M.
THE AGONY WILL TERMINATE WHEN ALL'S OVER.

KURRACHEE PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the KURRACHEE PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED) will be held at the Office of the Company, McLeod Road, Kurrachee, on WEDNESDAY the 6th May, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of altering the Articles of Association as follows:—

Clause 14.—To add to the Clause as it now exists by inserting after the words "now being carried on by the said Kurrachee Press Company" in the fifth line, the words "and to lease the Premises, Plant, Machinery, &c., of any other Press Company.

Clause 15.—To cancel this Clause, and in lieu thereof to substitute the following:—"The Company shall be managed by three Directors."

FLEMING & Co.

Kurrachee, 25th April 1868.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1868.

THE Abyssinian Expedition has been brought to a sudden and brilliant end and Theodorus has paid for his folly and crime with the terrible penalty of his life. It must be owned that, fighting to the last, he has died as beseems a King, not unheroically, and as he seems to have defended his great stronghold with the most inflexible tenacity of purpose, even after, in one engagement, his rude warriors had measured their prowess with the disciplined soldiers of Britain, he has earned that meed of praise which courage ever commands and which every man is willing to accord to a brave and resolute foe. However great a monster of cruelty he may have proved himself to his countrymen under the bigoted belief that he was a scourge and instrument of God appointed to chastise the benighted and erring people over whom he held sway, we have to remember in his favor that amidst all his caprices and savage outbursts of temper his hand has never been lifted against the life of the prisoners whom our victorious arms have now redeemed from their sufferings and captivity. If he was the savage that the communications from the interior have always led us to believe he was, it is remarkable that, in the first burst of savage fury that we may presume to have followed his defeat in his engagement of the 10th before Magdala, he did not butcher every one of the prisoners in cold blood. Was it under the impression that he would stay the devouring wrath of the British Army, that he sent them out of his fortress on the two days following the battle, as the traveller pursued by wolves surrenders everything that may appease or divert them from their pursuit? Whatever motives led him to surrender the prisoners, and of his motives we shall probably learn something when the details of the operations against Magdala reach us, it is a matter of preeminent satisfaction that the only doubtful issue in connection with the expedition—the release of the prisoners unscathed—has been accomplished. The other object of it—the wiping out of the outrage upon the honour of England—Sir Robert Napier has nobly accomplished in the two short and sharp engagements which sealed the fate of Magdala and the King of Kings of Ethiopia. It has been a task of great difficulty, our chief enemy being in the nature and barrenness of the country, but the flying column, with the unfortunate exception of the 33rd Regiment, has finished its work with the most admirable spirit and unflagging zeal. The difficulties which it had to surmount, especially as it neared the goal, are, as described in the letter of our correspondent to-day, formidable and almost appalling. A continued succession of rocky ascents and ravines which had to be painfully and wearisomely climbed and descended, forced marches through all sorts of weather, fatigue and reduced rations do not seem to have damped the burning ardour of the brigade which pressed relentlessly forward day and night in pursuit of their fixed purpose—a striking contrast to those Abyssinian warriors who have been ever hovering on the flank of Theodorus, and ever advancing against him with highly brandished javelin which they were afraid to launch.

Politically speaking the death of Theodorus is the best thing that could have happened either for Abyssinia or ourselves, unless indeed it had been our ultimate object to rob him of his barbarism by a compulsory exile in civilized England with the view of sending him back to Abyssinia to establish, if he could, an enlightened dynasty on the throne of Ethiopia. Abyssinia will now fall asunder into what it indeed had already become an aggregate of feudal provinces without any federal head, for it will not soon see again a man of Theodorus's large and ambitious views. The only danger that remains to be dreaded is the probable invasion of the land we are now leaving by Egypt, but that is a danger which England will probably not trouble herself much about averting.

WHEN carried beyond certain very narrow limits exclusiveness is the most vulgar practise in existence. But bad as it is under all circumstances it becomes doubly odious when exercised at the expense of those who perform the same duties, share the same dangers, come from the same class, receive the same education, and only differ from their excluders—if we may coin a phrase for the occasion—in such minor distinctions as equipment, designation, and theatre of service. Our readers will see that we allude to the army, and they will, we are convinced, agree with us that if there is any profession in the world where cordiality and good understanding ought to exist it is in the profession of arms. The theory of the British army is that the Queen's commission places all who receive it on a social equality, and that it abolishes all save military distinctions of rank. It is supposed that off duty the Ensign and General are on the same footing except as regards the deference due to the superior age and experience of the latter. Soldiers themselves are never tired of asserting this dogma and of declaring that there is a fraternal feeling in professional freemasonry among all those who follow the career of arms. Yet in practice all these fine sentiments disappear. The Horse Artillery man looks down on his comrade in the field or garrison battery. The Dragoon despises the Infantry man, the Fusilier Light Infantry Officer and Rifleman scorns the ordinary line, while even the line is contemptuous towards the Indian Army and Colonial Corps There are several other shades of assumed superiority but it is needless to specify them. Now we have no hesitation in saying that this feeling is discreditable, foolish, snobbish, and inconceivably silly. Why should the Horse Artillery man look down on the rest of the corps? —because he provides his own charger, and because his guns move a little faster. Both were educated at the same place, both were originally in the same branch of the corps, both belong to the same class of society. The Dragoon also, why should he?—because hefights on horseback—despise the officers of the Infantry who fight on foot. Here, again, both were probably educated at the same place, both belong to the same class of society except the heavy Dragoon regiments, in whose rank many parvenue are to be found The cause of one man's going in to the Cavalry and the other into the Infantry was probably because the former was richer than the latter. But surely this accident gives no right to any claim of superiority. Looking at the matter, indeed, from a purely military point of view, the Infantry man belongs to the more important branch of the service. In the classical times when horseman and knight were synonymous, or in the latter feudal days when every gentleman fought on horse-back, and battles were decided by charges of men at arms, there was some pretext for this arrogance, but now neither in a military nor a social point of view are the cavalry entitled to any pre eminence. Indeed they are now sunk into a mere auxiliary arm. Take the Fusiliers and Light Infantry Regiments, the only real distinction between them and the rest of the line rests on the historical fame of their regiments, which have generally won the the titles they are so proud of on the field of battle. It can scarcely be contended that this tradition gives the present members any right to look down on the officers of less distinguished or perhaps less fortunate corps. With the Rifles the case is a little different. The officers of the Rifle Brigade and the 60th Rifles number in their ranks a greater number of men of family than most other regiments. Still it is neither soldierlike nor gentlemanlike to hold aloof from other corps, which though officered by gentlemen do not contain quite as many men of long pedigree as the Rifles. The Guards possess, it is acknowledged, the best blood of the country, and no corps are, in a military point of view, more distinguished, yet the army declare with one accord however zealous of their privileges that Guardsmen are good comrades and give themselves no airs. Perhaps the most offensive case of assumed superiority is that of the conduct of what are termed the Royal towards the Local Indian army. Both serve the same mistress, the two armies have fought on the same fields, one brother enters one service, and another brother the other; still the most insulting attitude is observed by the Royal towards the Local Army. Under the rule of John Company there was some excuse for a little bitter feeling on the part of the Royals, for they saw the latter monopolise every appointment worth having, they themselves having to put up with a stray Aide-de-Camp-ship or two, or a few badly paid and hardly worked posts on the roads. Now, however, when in proportion to the number of men qualified by knowledge of the languages, the general service army hold—considering that the Locals have the disadvantage of a life-long exile from England—quite their share of good appointments, there is no excuse for the feeling we speak of. Before the amalgamation the jealousy and bad blood was, as we have said, quite as strong as it is now, but owing to the fact that the Locals were as it were at home and in a large majority, the expression of hostility was confined to a certain superciliousness of deportment supplemented by a few private grumbles. Now, however, that the Royals number so largely the case is different, and the long nourished feeling is openly and offensively, manifested. We personally know of one case—out of many that existed—which took place in 1861 when in a certain Royal regiment there was the strongest opposition to a proposal of the Colonel supported only by one other of the seniors, to make the officers of the Indian army serving in the station honorary members of the Mess. The most earnest opponent to this act of common courtesy was an officer who had himself a brother in the Indian army. In another Royal Regiment it was the rule a very short time ago that not only should no Local officer be made an honorary member of the Mess but that no Local officer could be a Mess guest. In a third Royal regiment the Colonel had the insolence to state publicly at the Mess table that there was not a single gentleman in the Local army. Unfortunately for him one of the thus stigmatised service happened to be present, took the matter up in a spirited manner, and made the silly libeller eat his words. But great as the offences against good taste of the original Royal regiments may have been they have been outdone by the new Royal regiments, *i. e.* the old Company's European Corps, who to use a common phrase out-royal the Royal. In one of these regiments they will not even permit an Indian Army List to lie on the Mess table. The Colonel of this corps, a man who has passed as interpreter, carries his affectation so far as to pronounce the word Khansamah in calling to him with as cockiney and lisping an accent as if he had been a newly fledged Ensign fresh from Chatham. These are only little indications of the feeling, and it is a common complaint that the old Company's regiments hold themselves aloof from their former comrades in the most offensive style But not only is this military exclusiveness shown by Royal regiments in their intercourse with Local officers, but it is as we have said in their dealings with each other. A few years ago at the old Chatham depot where detachments of all the Royal Infantry regiments were assembled, and formed as it were one battalion, the officers of a certain Light Infantry regiment refused to associate with any but Light Infantry or Fusilier corps. The two Rifle corps have the most supreme contempt for all who do not wear green jackets and their most contemptuous expression is "red soldier." A certain Rifle battalion now in this country carries this feeling so far as to neglect to make honorary members of officers of the Royal Army with whom they have been thrown into intimate association, and with whom they are individually on terms of great friendship. The Cavalry, again, seldom if ever make Infantry officers honorary members of their Mess.

These instances will show that we have not overstated the case, and show that there is something very wrong in the present state of feeling in the army. No amount of authority can put an end to the evil. The Duke of Cambridge has tried his best to amalgamate the old Company and the old Royal Artillery in fact, as well as in name, and has failed, Lesser men, therefore can scarcely hope to be more successful. The true remedy lies in greater liberality of mind, more enlarged views, and we do not hesitate to add more gentlemanlike feeling.

THE Licence Tax Act expired yesterday and the new Act for taxing professions and trades, comes into force from this day. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, who performed the duties of special officer under the former Act, has been appointed Collector under the new one. Mr. Dosabhoy's appointment on the Magistenal Bench is also secured to him, and Mr. Nana Morojee will continue to officiate for him as heretofore.

THE *Englishman* (April 25):—On the rising of the Viceregal Legislative Council yesterday, His Excellency the President declared the Council adjourned till the 30th May next, when it will assemble at Simla.

THE same:—The latest reports from Bhootan state that a new Deb Rajah was about to be elected. The peace of the country was likely to be again disturbed by internal quarrels, as the ousted son-in-law of the old Paro Penlow is said to have collected a considerable number of armed followers for the purpose of making an attack on Paro.

THE same:—It is rumoured that Ameer Azim Khan, in consequence of the loss of the two last battles, has applied to the Russian General for assistance, on the ground that as his brother Shere Ally Khan is secretly assisted by the Persians, he also requires the assistance of a powerful nation like Russia to enable him to combat his brother's claims with success.

CAPTURE OF MAGDALA.

KING THEODORE KILLED.

RELEASE OF THE PRISONERS.

THE P. and O. S. S. N. Co.'s s. s. *Norna* from Annesley Bay arrived at Bombay yesterday afternoon with the following telegraphic despatches to Government, which have been placed at the disposal of the press:—

From Officer Commanding at Antalo, to Officer Commanding at Zoulla.

From Sir Robert Napier, to Sir Stafford Northcote, India Office, London.

BASILLO, 9TH APRIL.

I hope to-morrow to take up position under Magdala. Magdala more formidable than anticipated. Country difficult. I have been detained three days waiting coming of troops and collecting provisions. Provisions now coming in freely from neighbourhood of Dalanta. I have written to Theodore. No reply received

It is here the mortars will be required, and, the sooner they come up the better for us all, as there is not much time to be lost if we expect to return to Zoulla by the end of June. The Chief was out reconnoitering the last two days, the result of which is that he has seen Magdala and Theodorus' army encamped in tents.

(*From our Special Correspondent.*)

ASHANGA LAKE, 7TH APRIL.

WE left Muhan early on the morning after the date of my last for Ashanga, distant about fourteen miles. I was turned out about one o'clock that morning by a noise in our little encampment, when I ascertained that a number of natives had been discovered by one of the escort making an attempt to steal our horses, but upon being disturbed the scoundrels bolted off up the hills. Our road led us up a rather steep mountain, but the track was smooth and tolerably wide, it then skirted the gorge for several miles. The scenery was quite Alpine in appearance, and thickly wooded with pine, fir, and other trees, which covered both sides of the hill to the summit, the dark-green foliage of which had a very rich and beautiful effect. After travelling through this for about ten miles the Ashanga Lake suddenly burst upon our view, lying below in the valley at its south-east extremity. The valley is well cultivated, grain was springing up in patches, and beyond, towards the lake, thousands of cattle were observed grazing on the rich pasture ground. The lake and the valley are surrounded with lofty hills, on the skirts of which I noticed a number of villages. Thousands of natives were assembled in the vicinity of the Commissariat stores and camp, and a still vaster crowd on the hill side close by, where the weekly fair was being held. As usual we had to wait several hours before our baggage came up; when it arrived we pitched our tents near the Commissariat. Soon after this a great hubbub was heard amongst the natives at the grain stores. I soon afterwards ascertained that it was caused by some hostile tribes endeavouring to prevent the more favourably disposed from bringing in supplies of grain. Some hundreds of men, armed with spears and swords, assembled and compelled the others to take away the grain they had brought in to sell. As this took place in camp the Beloochee guard, consisting of about a dozen men and some forty troopers of the 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, were ordered to fall in for the purpose of protecting the camp and stores. The Beloochees fell in as ordered, but some of the cavalry flew about in a most disorderly manner, and a few of them instead of mounting their horses ran off with their carbines in the direction in which the natives were by this time falling back up the sides of the hill to the westward. A young medical officer of my party and some European non-commissioned officers belonging to the Transport Train also went in that direction armed with muskets and carbines. The natives up to this time had not in any way assailed us. Our attention was called to the hill, the side of which was now swarming with natives, by hearing the discharge of fire-arms. So far as could be ascertained the natives had no arms of this description, and it soon became evident that it was the party, or some of them, from our camp who were firing, in the midst of which the gorawallah of the senior medical officer of my party was taking his master's horse to water. The watering-place was situated about a a hundred yards up the hill side and in the thick of the affair. A party of natives seized the horse from the affrighted gorawallah and took it away up the hill in the direction of one of the villages. Colonel Moore, of the Intelligence Department, who was in camp, having come down a few days before from the front for the purpose of making some better arrangements for the transport of stores to the forces in advance, took command of our small party. About a dozen shots were fired by the men of whom I have previously spoken, who it would seem from what I could make out of the matter plazed away indiscriminately amongst the crowd of natives, killing two and wounding several others. The natives were by this time all, or nearly all, on the hills. The Colonel as soon as he could get our force together posted them in parties in different positions on the side of the camp on which it appeared most likely that we might be attacked. Our young doctor, who so indiscreetly was amongst the natives on the first alarm, had a large stone thrown at him by one of them, which slightly bruised his ankle. The interpreter was sent over to ascertain if there was any truth in a report which had come in that some of the natives had been killed and others wounded. On his return the report was confirmed, but as things were in such a state of excitement a very great degree of reliance could not be placed upon it. It was now getting dark, and the natives were observed to be dispersing towards the hills. It was fully expected that we would be attacked by a large force during the night, and accordingly every preparation was made that our small numbers would admit of to defend ourselves, the Commissariat stores, ammunition, and treasure, and also a large number of mules and horses which were in camp. Pickets were posted round the camp, videttes sent out, and the men kept under arms during the night; and in fact everything done that was under the circumstances possible to prevent a surprise. The night, however, passed without anything happening. In the morning there was no sign of demonstration on the part of the natives, and at an early hour the friendly natives brought in the usual supplies as if nothing had occurred. There were a large number of Punjabee muleteers in camp, some of whom were armed with a rough kind of tulwar. The fellows, however, were quite useless for any good purpose. Several of them took advantage of the occasion to loot some native woman in camp, and it having been satisfactorily proved that they had done so were punished in the morning with a couple of dozen lashes each. Some of the more friendly disposed natives came into camp in the morning, from whom it was ascertained that two men had really been killed in the fray and three wounded. The medical officers at the request of the natives undertook to go up to the village and attend to the wounded. In the meantime negociations were going on to recover the horse which had been carried away on the previous evening, and they resulted in the captive animal being restored to his owner. The medical party then went up the hill and dressed the wounds of the three men who had been injured. This has created a better feeling among the people, and the headmen who acted as their interpreters in the affair were rewarded with a handsome dollar. A squadron of the 10th Bengal Cavalry have since come in from Antalo on their way to the front, which has greatly increased our strength, and will, it is expected, deter the natives from coming down with any hostile intentions.

The worst part of the affair, so far as I am concerned, is that it has detained us here another day. I hope to go on to-morrow. I am more convinced than ever that the Abyssinians, so far as I have seen them, are a set of arrant cowards. In this populous district three or four thousand armed men could have been collected in a few hours, with which force they ought to have been able to "chaw" our little party up completely. They never made any attempt to retaliate, and their not doing so can only be ascribed to fear. Transport of provisions from this up to the front is anything but effective, the mules are nearly all knocked up, and they are daily getting worse. The chiefs in this part of the country have, it would seem, no interest in common, they are all more or less antagonistic to each other. This makes it extremely difficult to get stores conveyed by any of them, and as the provisions are reported to be nearly exhausted with the advanced force under Sir Robert Napier, it is a matter of the greatest importance that supplies should be sent on at once. For this purpose some three or four hundred mules will be sent on to-morrow from this station with Commissariat stores to the next station, from whence it is hoped that arrangements can be effected for their conveyance further on by native transit. As the Commander-in-Chief must now be at Magdala there is yet hope that the whole affair may be soon brought to an end, but if Theodorus manages to slip through the Chief's fingers with the captives into the interior of the country it is to be feared that we are in for a lengthened campaign. Should this occur it will cause no end of difficulties. Our transport even in the present state of things has broken down. To depend upon the natives for our supplies in their present humour would be nothing short of madness, neither can they be relied upon to afford us the means of transit required; even the most sanguine men here are now becoming thoroughly disgusted with the whole affair. Hitherto there has been nothing but drudgery, in the shape of road-making and long marches over a mountainous country, add to which now the almost certainty of no laurels being reaped in the end. Our prospects here are indeed anything but encouraging, and it is more to be hoped than expected that it may all end well yet.

BOMBAY.

COLONEL J. A. BALLARD, Mint Master, Bombay, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months.

MR. A. ROGERS, Revenue and Police Commissioner, Northern Division, is allowed leave of absence for six months.

THE Judges of the High Court have issued a sunnud to Mr. Vasuntrao Balmookund, authorising him to practise as a pleader in the High Court.

MAILS will be closed at the General Post Office, for Aden and Abyssinia, per steamer *General Havelock*, to-morrow, at 10 A. M.

FROM to-day a mail will be despatched daily to Mahableshwur by the morning train to Poona in addition to the usual afternoon mail. Letters, &c., for the morning despatch should be posted at the General Post Office at 8 A.M.

THE P. & O. S. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Emeu*, Captain Hector, to China, will sail to-day with 1,294 chests of opium, 246 bales of cotton, and the following passengers:—Mr. G. Norman, Mr. and Mrs. McCulloch, Mr. Redlick, and Mr. J. Dunbar.

YESTERDAY the Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court fined Robert Palmer, a European stoker, in the sum of twenty rupees, or in default to be imprisoned for a fortnight, for committing trespass in the house of Mr. F. A. Walter, at Mazagon, on Tuesday last.

MR. J. L. LUSHINGTON, Accountant General, Bombay, is allowed leave of absence, on private affairs for six months, and that Mr. C. B. Chapman, Deputy Accountant General, will act for him, while Mr. E. Gay, Assistant Controller General of Accounts, will officiate as Deputy Accountant General.

THE Officiating Commissioner of Customs has forwarded to Government a statement from which it appears that during March last 62,871,851 lbs. of cotton, of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,64,50,711 were shipped from the port of Bombay to several foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports.

A SHOCK of earthquake was felt at sunset on the 14th ultimo at the village of Shahheg Humllanee, in Mole. The movement continued about two minutes; and the Collector of Kurrachee sends an official report to the Commissioner in Scind, stating that several villagers who were milking their cows at the time were thrown down and their milk spilt. No other harm was done.

SULLIMAN MEGHJEE and Abba Meghjee, brothers, were placed again yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. John Connon, on a charge of culpable homicide amounting to murder of one Bunjun Chachoo, a Purdasee. It appears that on the night of the 12th ult. while taking water from a Vehar pipe, situated in Nagpadda, a dispute occurred between the deceased and the first accused, who struck the deceased violently on the stomach. A struggle ensued and the second prisoner coming up joined his brother, the first prisoner, in assaulting the deceased, who fell down insensible, and died shortly afterwards. The Magistrate after the examination of a number of witnesses committed the prisoners to take their trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

A CORONER'S inquest was held yesterday at the Jamsetjee Hospital, concerning the death of a Mahomedan woman named Babun. About 11 o'clock in the forenoon of Wednesday last deceased was engaged in boiling rice, and while so engaged she became insensible. Her mother gave her lime-juice with sugar and milk, but it produced no good effect. Seeing that the deceased was getting worse, she brought her to hospital at about 3 P.M., where she died on the same evening. Deceased was in the habit of eating two pice worth opium every day. Mr. Anderson, chief apothecary of the hospital, was of opinion that the deceased died of narcotic poisoning, whether suicidal or accidental he was unable to say. The jury found that the deceased died from the effects of an overdose of opium which she had taken accidentally.

DAVE CARSON grinned his grin of satisfaction on Wednesday evening when the curtain rose on a "full house." Dave had been advertising prizes for conundrums, and on Wednesday night these conundrums were to be read to the audience and the prizes presented to the best, second best, and worst specimen. About 150 conundrums were sent in by those who believed themselves the possessors of genius for that style of composition, and the papers sent in certainly contained some strange specimens. Very few of them could be designated "bright" examples, and we cannot say that few merited the application of Dave's classical phrase, "clear as mud." Most of them, however, were undoubtedly original, and amongst the favourite subjects, the Cathedral fund scandal, Dr. Birdwood's biblical discussion, and the now defunct Theodorus were much punned. After all the conundrums had been read a committee of five gentlemen from the audience with some deliberation determined to award the first prize, a gold self-winding watch, to a young lady named Fanny, who had sent in the following very clever poser. Q.—Why ought young ladies not to marry passengers arriving by the P. & O. steamers?" A—"Because they bring all the weekly mails (weakly males)." It was not known whether Fanny was present, but a gentlemen well known in Bombay received the prize for her, Dave advising him to "pocket the watch and watch his pocket." The second prize, a fine album, was awarded to Mr. J. M. Rodrigues, for this conundrum—Why would there have been no chickens in Jamaica had Governor Eyre been less energetic?" A—"Because the blacks would have thrown off the yoke and destroyed all the whites." Mr. Rodrigues, we believe, also received the second prize for a conundrum on the occasion of Dave's last visit to Bombay. From the few good cons the task of picking out the best was not so difficult as to pick out the "very worst;" but the committee succeeded in awarding it to the following:—Why would Premchund Roychund be called a discontented Irishman if he ate fishes? A—"Because he would be called a finny-un (Fenian)." The author of this was prudent enough not to claim his prize, which was described as "a decidedly handsome piece of plate" and some one in the stall suggested that it should be sent to the poor box. Dave, producing a piece of a soup plate, remarked that he was quite agreeable if the gentleman who made the suggestion would only hand round the prize and collect something for which the poor box would be thankful.

THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.

A QUARTERLY meeting of the Bench of Justices was held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall on Wednesday afternoon—the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley in the chair. There was an average attendance.

APPLICATION BY THE CLERK OF THE PEACE FOR SIX MONTHS' LEAVE.

The Chairman read the following letter, which had been addressed to him by the Clerk of the Peace, dated 15th inst.:—

"SIR,—I have the honour to request that the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be pleased to grant me six months' leave of absence from the 12th May next to proceed to England, and that Mr. F. Stanger Leathes may be permitted to act for me during my absence.—I have &c., C. E. STANGER LEATHES."

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. John Connon, it was resolved—

"That six months' leave of absence, from 12th May next, be granted to Mr. C. E. Stanger Leathes, and that Mr. F. S. Leathes do act for him as Clerk to the Justices of the Peace during his absence."

SELLING SHEEP AT BYCULLA.

A PETITION of date 20th January was read by the Clerk with regard to the conditions on sheep-selling in Bombay. The petitioners set forth, that for more than fifty years the Esplanade had been the seat of their sheep market in the city. In 1867 they received an order to remove it to Byculla, and they then quietly did so; and on receiving a similar order within a year, they removed it to Bandora. But this was so far distant from the city, that the petitioners suffered great loss by the want of customers, and then, too, further loss was occasioned by consumers going to Bandora, and purchasing sheep from those who brought them thither. Therefore, the petitioners made a strong appeal to the Commissioner, that he would protect the business they had enjoyed for the last fifty years, and thus secure to himself the blessings of them and their families for ever and ever.

This had been addressed to the Municipal Commissioner, and Dr. Hewlett replied to the following effect:—That their flocks of sheep were found to be a nuisance on the Esplanade, and accordingly the authorities directed that no more sheep should be grazed there. The petitioners were not ordered or told to go to Byculla—they were advised to go to Bandora, or where there was abundance of room for them, and where the butchers, who used to purchase from them, were employed. They chose themselves to stay at Byculla, hoping to sell to many persons who kill privately in their houses and were liable to a heavy punishment for doing so. He hoped they had suffered loss, and that they would yet suffer more loss for encouraging people to break the law. The sheep hokka or market was, as they very well knew, held at Bandora, and they should go there.

Another petition was read, of date 6th February, and addressed to the Bench of Justices, in which the petitioners stated the same case, and added, that they used to sell sheep on the Esplanade, and at Byculla, to private individuals for religious or domestic ceremonies, and not to any butchers, and they submitted that no nuisance was thereby produced, nor, as they believed, had any complaint been lodged by the neighbouring inhabitants. They concluded by praying the Bench to allow them to sell sheep at Byculla, on receiving a fee of one anna per sheep, instead of 16 pies for 20 sheep, as formerly.

A report on this petition by Dr. Hewlett to the President of the Finance Committee, was next read. This stated, that the Commissioner had on his representation discouraged the practice of selling live sheep and goats at Byculla, and that since the removal of the slaughter-houses to Bandora, an immense amount of private slaughtering, which it was impossible to prevent by other measures, had been going on in the town, on the plea that they were to be used in ceremonies. He admitted the loss to the butchers, and stated that the returns showed a falling off of 70,393 sheep during the year ended 31st December 1867, which would represent a sum of Rs. 4,399-15; but he thought this loss should not stand against such a step, for the health of the people, as that taken by the Commissioner. All persons, he added, who wished to buy sheep or goats for religious rites or domestic ceremonies were allowed to do so on the ground at Bandora, on payment of the usual fee.

Another petition had been sent on the 24th of February praying, that as sheep or goats could not be got every day at Bandora, some person should be allowed to keep 300 or 400 at Byculla for sale, for religious and ceremonial purposes only.

A report by Dr. Hewlett, in reply to this, strongly objected to such a privilege, but said that at the great feasts that could as hitherto be allowed, as for instance, at the late Buckri Eed, when 5,000 sheep and goats were brought in with the Commissioner's permission, and sold within the three days of the Eed.

Mr. A. T. Crawford (the Municipal Commissioner) moved—

"That the petitions, and reports of Dr. Hewlett thereon, complaining of the Municipal Commissioner not allowing the petitioners to sell sheep at Byculla, be recorded."

The whole matter, he said, had been considered by the Finance Committee of the Bench at great length, and they had resolved—"That the petition be submitted to the Bench with an expression of the concurrence of the standing committee in the course adopted by the Municipal Commissioner with a view to discourage the slaughter of sheep in Bombay." No illegal steps had been taken by Dr. Hewlett or himself in this matter; they had simply insisted that, if people wanted to enjoy the privilege of slaughtering a large number of sheep daily, they should go out to Bandora and purchase them, where sheep were usually sold to the butchers. There was a certain number of butchers who were even now trying to kick against the pricks, and to overcome the arrangements that had been made. The practice of slaughtering in private houses was a most serious matter, and there was every reason to believe that two, or three, or four hundred were slaughtered nightly in that manner. This really could not be tolerated, and accordingly measures had been taken which would lead to the abolition of this private slaughtering. If anybody thought he was suffering from illegal measures, he had his remedy.

Dr. Birdwood seconded the motion, and expressed a wish that these recurring petitions in future might be done away with. Nearly an hour had been spent in reading the documents about this matter, and certainly the Justices had derived no edification.

Dr. Hewlett mentioned that during the quarter ending 31st March 1868, 13,620 more sheep were slaughtered at Bandora than during the corresponding period of the previous year. This represented a sum of Rs. 851—or Rs. 3,400 annually—received by the Municipality. At present about a hundred sheep were allowed to be brought in, and slaughtered nightly in the town, and that was quite as many as the Municipality should allow to be slaughtered in private houses, but more than that number would be allowed, if required.

Captain Henry thought it hard that sheep should not be allowed to be purchased in Bombay, but quite agreed that they should not be slaughtered in town.

Mr. Crawford—We don't interfere with them, when they purchase sheep in Bombay, if they can find anybody to sell them.

The motion was here carried.

Captain Henry—Do I understand that there is no objection to selling sheep at Byculla?

Mr. Crawford—We can't prevent it.

Dr. Hewlett—They must first pay their fee at Bandora, and the sheep must be inspected if they wish to slaughter in the town.

Captain Henry—Is there a law that they must pay their fee before they bring them to Bombay?

Dr. Hewlett—That is the question.

Captain Henry—I suppose you are bringing a pressure to bear upon them without any legal power to do it?

Dr. Hewlett—No. I don't say that. (Laughter.)

PETITION FOR A REFUND OF HALALCORE CESS.

The Clerk of the Peace stated that a petition had been received from one Govindrao Atmaram, asking for a refund of halalcore cess, paid by him in excess of what was due from him.

Mr. Crawford said this was a piece of business which properly belonged to the Court of Petty Sessions.

Dr. Birdwood said this practice of appealing from the Commissioner to the Bench had been very much on the increase—that it had never yet been successful, or justified by the nature of the petitions—and that he thought something should be done to check it. He moved that the petition should be recorded without being read.

Mr. James Taylor thought that one of the principal objects of the Bench of Justices was to receive petitions, and hear them. (Hear, hear.) This friend, Dr. Birdwood, seemed to think that should be abolished, but they might as well abolish the Bench itself.

Dr. Birdwood—Those parties can have redress elsewhere.

Dr. Birdwood's motion was seconded by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, and carried.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S REPORT FOR 1867.

The Annual Report of the Municipal Commissioner for the year 1867 then came on for consideration.

Mr. Crawford said he had a preliminary resolution to propose in connection with this Report, and that was—

"That the Finance Committee be requested to be good enough to report on the accounts for 1867 after receipt of the Auditors' Report."

He thought they could not do better than let the Finance Committee examine the accounts carefully, and ascertain how the results shown in these accounts tallied with their own figures and their own prognostications; and also—what was more important—whether the figures were correct or not.

Mr. Maidment (the Controller of Accounts) seconded the motion.—*Carried.*

THE FORT DRAINAGE.

Mr. Crawford wished to make a few remarks on the subject of the Fort Drainage, which was alluded to in the Report as having been sanctioned by the Bench at last Budget meeting. He thought there were Justices—especially amongst those who were engineers or professional men—who would concur with Mr. Aitken in thinking that the certificates which he had received from the residents in Elphinstone Circle, were at all conclusive as to the efficiency of the sewer system now at work in the Fort when night soil was allowed to enter the sewers. Those certificates simply showed that a very elaborate system of water closets answered here as in England with sewers; but it had yet to be tested—what was of great importance—whether that kind of sewerage system was suitable for the people of India and for this climate. He therefore begged to state, after careful consideration of the subject, which had been brought before his notice by Major General Tremenheere, that he did not intend, for six months at any rate, to proceed further with the Fort Drainage than to connect the sewer on the road down the Eastern Boulevard, which would be done, he supposed, in about two months. The completion of that network, as it were, would afford a large field for experiment, and six months would probably be employed in experiments with a view to ascertain whether water-closets could be brought into use, and, if so, what would be the best system of ventilation to adopt—if special ventilation was even decided on. At present the sewers in the Fort were not ventilated at all, and were not at all a nuisance.

Major General Tremenheere expressed gratification at what Mr. Crawford had just stated, and urged the importance of the Bench paying close attention to the operation and extension of these sewers in the future. (Hear, hear.) He was quite convinced that they had undertaken a work, which, to carry out successfully, would tax all their energies. There was no criterion yet, by which to judge of the working of the proposed system in Bombay. They all knew very well that water closets would act satisfactorily in houses like those in Elphinstone Circle, just as they did in England; but what he wanted to see, was an attempt to carry out the system in native houses. They had a capital opportunity for experimenting in Bazar Gate Street, which was composed of houses both large and small, and inhabited by a rather dense population; and he thought it very doubtful whether they would not meet with great and serious difficulty when they sought to enforce any rule there for putting in water closets. He expected, too, that there would be a very heavy expense attending it. He supposed the Municipality would be prepared to meet the expense, not only of the drain, but of the water closets that would be necessary; and when the people living in these streets were called upon to put up very heavy cisterns on the tops of their houses, with ball-cocks and other heavy apparatus, with a view to efficient working, he thought it would become a very difficult matter. Many of the houses, he was afraid, would not be found to have sufficient strength to support the great weight that would be thrown upon them. If Mr. Crawford—as he did sometimes—should happen to give notice that the water would be shut off for three days, and that it would be necessary to lay up a store of water for use in drinking, washing, and all other purposes during that time, the cisterns and apparatus would have to be of a considerable size, and care would have to be taken to give them proper support, otherwise there would be houses falling and people crushed to death and the tanks would be found in the basement storey instead of at the roof. He hoped this matter would not be lost sight of by the Bench, and that they would not sanction more than Mr. Crawford had just stated, until the experiment was carried out in Bazar Gate Street at least.

THE WATERING OF THE ROADS.

The Chairman called the attention of the Commissioner to the very inefficient watering of the roads, observing that he had noticed a considerable cessation taking place in that work just at the time when H. E. the Governor went across the harbour on his way to Mahableshwur—(hear, hear, and laughter)—and that he thought those people who were unfortunate enough to be obliged to stay in town at this season should have their comfort studied as well as those in a higher position.

Mr. Crawford said he had already determined upon cancelling the contract for the watering of the roads at the end of this season. He was fully aware that the work had not been done nearly so well since the commencement of this year as it was before. It was in deference to the wishes of the Bench that he had begun to carry out the watering of the roads by contract, though for himself he felt tolerably sure that it had been and always would be a failure. After the Monsoon, or if needs be during the present season, they would commence to water the roads themselves, and he was confident that it would then be far better done. At present they were quite at the mercy of the contractors, who did the work by sub-contracts, which were let at rates so low that the bullocks and drivers had to be out at odd times of the day on other jobs.

THE FORT DRAINAGE *(continued.)*

Dr. Birdwood, recurring to the subject of the Fort Drainage, asked the Commissioner whether he could explain the following passage in the Executive Engineer's Report (page 10)—which, he said, followed several paragraphs in which the Executive Engineer seemed to imply differences between himself and the military engineers, that sort of differences which were apt to arise between irresponsible and responsible men:—

"I would also remind you that Government resolution, local No. 66 C. W. 114 of 1867, part of which I had just reason to complain of, has not yet formally been altered. As soon after the publication of the foregoing resolution, as my engagements permitted, I laid the matter before His Excellency the Governor, and he, with characteristic kindness, looked thoroughly into the facts of the case: and after the letters of explanation which was forwarded by you, and the opinion which His Excellency expressed to me personally, I consider it to be the duty of Government to take whatever steps may be necessary to correct the resolution.

This seemed to him quite an enigmatical paragraph. "Kindness of the Governor"—he did not know what that meant. In fact the whole paragraph was a riddle, and he had not been able to find an explanation of it.

Mr. Crawford said he had really no explanation to offer on the subject, the matter being purely a personal one to the Executive Engineer.

Dr. Birdwood enquired if a copy of the resolution referred to could be supplied for the information of the Bench, and why it had not been already supplied.

Mr. Connon—It was published in the papers.

Dr. Birdwood—I never saw it.

Mr. Crawford said it was open to the Bench to move for a copy of the resolution, and that he did not think, so far as he was personally concerned, that he would refuse to furnish it.

Dr. Birdwood said the remarks of the Municipal Commissioner made him all the more anxious to see a copy of it.

Major General Tremenheere—Is Dr. Birdwood in order? He has spoken twice on this subject already.

The Chairman considered that as this more resembled business in Committee Dr. Birdwood was in order.

After a few more words, Mr. Russell Aitken entered the room, and Dr. Birdwood thereupon asked him, through the Chairman, for an explanation of the passage he had quoted.

Mr. Aitken made a few remarks in reply, but was almost totally inaudible to the reporters. He was understood to say that he had thought it his duty to mention the matter in his report, though perhaps it was not one which the Bench could go entirely into. The paragraph referred, in fact, to a remark made in a Government resolution, and due probably to one of the Secretaries to Government, to the effect that he (Mr. Aitken) had made a certain unauthorised statement; and he considered that the resolution treated him unfairly, because the remark was incorrect, and was made without any reference to him.

Dr. Birdwood was still at a loss to understand the paragraph—indeed, after the observations of the Executive Engineer, he was in a deeper obscurity in regard to it than he had been before. If the matter had been satisfactorily settled between Mr. Aitken and the Governor it should not have been alluded to in the Report, but kept out altogether.

Mr. Aitken, in answer to Dr. Birdwood, said he had no objections to produce the resolution, indeed it had already been published.

Dr. Birdwood said he would move that the Executive Engineer should be asked to produce the resolution.

Mr. Connon thought such a proceeding would be entirely irregular, for though Mr. Russell Aitken was a high officer, he was nevertheless only a subordinate officer, and hitherto the Bench had communicated with nobody but the Commissioner.

Mr. Hamilton Maxwell suggested that, in addition to the resolution, the correspondence on the subject should be produced.

Captain Henry thought the resolution would afford very little information without the correspondence.

Dr. Birdwood moved—

"That a copy of Government Resolution local No. 66 C. W., 114 of 1867, and relative correspondence, be supplied for the information of the Bench by the Municipal Commissioner."

Mr. Venayekrao Juggonath Sunkerset seconded the motion.

This resolution was carried.

ENGINE WHISTLES, RAILWAY CROSSINGS, &c.

The Chairman asked the Municipal Commissioner whether he had any power to stop what was unquestionably an insufferable nuisance—the constant screaming and screeching of the engines of the Baroda Railway—(hear, hear, and laughter,)—which, he ventured to say, must seriously affect the health of any one living within a quarter or half a mile of the line. In America a train approaching or passing through a large town was not allowed to distract everybody in that way; and at all events it appeared to him utterly useless that on the Baroda line this noise should commence sometimes at 2, sometimes at 3, always before 4 in the morning, and go on throughout the whole day. He had no doubt the very intelligent agent of that Railway Company—Mr. Currey—would inform them, whether there was any possibility of putting an end to this grievance or not. The matter was all the more important, as the trains he referred to passed through a locality where many persons who came down from the Mofussil in ill health resided.

Captain Henry thought a greater subject of complaint was the stoppage of the thoroughfare at some of the railway crossings. He mentioned in particular the crossing in Nesbit Lane, where, he said, he had been detained three quarters of an hour at a time. He did not know of any place where there was such an intolerable nuisance in the way of obstruction to traffic as in Bombay.

Mr. Crawford stated, with regard to the level crossing in Nesbit Lane, that the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company had been informed that they would not be allowed to have four lines of rails running through Bombay, unless they erected an overbridge at Nesbit Lane. This, in fact, was one of the conditions on which permission to have four lines was granted. (Hear, hear.) There was another level crossing to which he could bear testimony personally—he referred to the one on the Cammatcepoora Foras Road, on the way to Mr. Venayekrao's house. The Baroda Railway Company had a place there, which they had turned into a temporary goods yard, and he thought the road was closed for traffic during at least one half of the day. It seemed to him that there was a great want of consideration shown at this place by the subordinates of the Railway Company. Mr. Currey himself had on several occasions, when matters of this kind were brought to his notice, enquired strictly into them and punished the defaulters very severely, so that the blame did not rest on him. But while the Baroda Railway was in its present unsettled condition, and it was still uncertain whether it was to have its terminus in Back Bay or not, the public must bear a little inconvenience in consideration of the great benefit which the Railway had conferred upon Bombay. Still he thought that in consideration of the views of the Bench, Mr. Currey might take some steps to have a little more consideration shown for the convenience of the public, at the level crossings,—especially on the part of those who were employed in making up the goods trains at night. He had seen carriages kept waiting there for an hour, and obliged at last to go away round by Grant Road. As to the whistling he had no doubt it was a very great nuisance indeed to the whole of every morning by one particular engine of the Baroda Railway, whose notes were pitched on a particularly plaintive key, resembling those of a bad penny-whistle,—continuing, too, for about ten minutes. He thought the Byculla Club must find it an intolerable nuisance, though it was not a very serious matter to the great body of the population.

General Tremenheere called attention to the nuisance arising from the practice of burning coal in the engines of the Baroda Railway. The smoke from the engines was carried by the wind into the rooms of the Byculla Club, and left a kind of soot everywhere. He believed it was the rule in England that only coke—not coal—should be burned at stations. That was the law at all events, but the engines were allowed to use coal after they got away from the stations. He quite concurred in what Mr. Bayley had said about the whistling.

Dr. Birdwood did not think they ought to look to the subordinates being punished for these offences, but to the agents themselves. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) With regard to the obstruction in the Cammatcepoora Foras Road, he thought the chief cause of it was the position of the pump. He had been stopped very frequently there for half an hour, and had remarked on the occasion of the obstruction. Now, it was not the business of the subordinates to take the pump away, but of Mr. Currey. (Laughter.)

Mr. C. Currey (agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company) in replying to the remarks which had been made so far as they concerned his Company, observed in regard to the Chairman's complaint, that as he saw some of the Justices of the Peace had been annoyed in bed at the Club by the whistling he would take care to furnish a copy of the proceedings of the Bench to those who were responsible for the nuisance, with a request that they would take suitable measures to provide against all unnecessary whistling in the future! (Laughter.) He assured the Justices that he would do all he could to meet their wishes in this respect. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the obstruction of traffic at the level crossings, he could only say that any specific complaint about delay he would be happy to deal with. With regard to the crossing on the Cammatcepoora Foras Road, attention had already been paid to the necessity for preventing an obstruction to the traffic at that place, and any specific complaint sent either to himself or to Major Barras—who looked particularly after the crossings of the B. B. & C. I. Railway in Bombay, they having been placed under the charge of the Railway Police—would be attended to. With regard to Major General Tremenheere's remarks he believed there was no law in India which prohibited the burning of coal in locomotives, and he considered it would be difficult to bring such a law into force here. And besides, if he remembered right, locomotives were exempted by a clause in the Municipal Act from the obligation to consume their own smoke. No doubt it was a nuisance, but he did not see what remedy there was. He believe he had now noticed all the complaints that had been made.

The Chairman—You have forgotten to speak of the pump. (Laughter.)

Mr. Currey did not consider that the pump was so placed as to occasion any obstruction.

Captain Henry thought the Baroda Railway was a very mild offender indeed as compared with the G. I. P. The latter was the great obstructor of the public way.

THE NOWROJEE HILL ROAD.

The Hon'ble Alexander Brown asked whether any steps had been taken towards the construction of the Nowrojee Hill Road, for which a grant of money had been sanctioned when the last Budget was discussed. He had not yet noticed that the Commissioner had taken any steps to carry out the work, and the want of it was very much felt.

Mr. Crawford stated that it had been necessary to get the land taken up by Government, and this had occasioned a great deal of trouble and correspondence, but he was glad to say that on Monday last he succeeded in getting the requisite land, and that last Saturday morning the contractors had their men at the place ready to begin the work.

BELASSIS ROAD.

In answer to a question by the Chairman,

Mr. Crawford stated that by the alterations in the surface drainage at Belassis Road, all the water that was carried off at present by the two open side-drains in that road would be very effectually carried off in other directions. The Commissioner mentioned some of the details of the change.

General Tremenheere was afraid that the drain on the north side of the road would be too narrowed, for he had seen it very full at times after a heavy fall of rain, and he thought there would be a strong run of water in it.

Mr. Crawford thought the General hardly appreciated the great difference that would be made by the storm waters at Cammatcepoora being hereafter carried away, not in the direction of Belassis Road at all.

THE SCRAPING OF THE ROADS.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee asked when that intolerable nuisance of raising the dust every afternoon on the Esplanade roads was to cease. After 2 o'clock the roads, he said, were covered with clouds of dust, and he was of opinion that if the roads could not be scraped after they were watered, the scraping should be discontinued. At present no good resulted, as during the scraping process the dust flew in all direction, and very little was collected.

Dr. Hewlett replied that when the new machines had been got for cleaning the streets, they were intended to be used with horses. On trying these, however, on a wet street the horses had broken down altogether, so that the machines were adapted for bullocks. But these, too, were found insufficient for the work, as the animals could not drag them over a wet road. The bullocks would not move, or if they did so they were too much strained, and, therefore, if these brushes were to be used it must be before he road was watered. For himself he thought that using the patent scrapers was a better way of cleansing the roads than that by the sweeping machines, but he had obeyed orders in using the latter, even against his own impressions. (A laugh.)

THE COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

The Chairman then moved—

"That the annual report of the Municipal Commissioner for the year 1867 be recorded."

This was seconded by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee and carried.

A VOTE OF THANKS TO THE COMMISSIONER AND HIS COLLEAGUES.

The Chairman—Gentlemen, I am about to propose a resolution connected with the officers of the Municipality, which I am sure will receive the support of everybody here present. (Hear, hear.) You are doubtless aware that by the Municipal Act, under which we are now sitting and which came into operation on 1st July 1865, the Municipal Commissioner and the Health Officer, and other officers of the Municipality, were appointed only for three years, and it is impossible that there could be another quarterly meeting before the expiration of those three years, that is on 1st July next. Now, the flux of Justices is so continuous and persons come and go with such rapidity, that I would ask you to bear with me for one minute while I briefly call your attention to one or two facts connected with the Municipality. You will recollect that it was in February 1864 that Dr. Leith's valuable report on the sanitary state of the island of Bombay was published. That report, I believe, first called attention to the then filthy and abominable state of the greater portion of this island. However, shortly before or shortly after that time, I cannot recollect exactly, but at all events about that time, the Bench itself took action; and at a time when, as many of us will recollect, we used to sit during all our meetings in the large room now occupied, I believe, by the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Walter Cassels brought the then state of the law and the inefficiency of the then existing arrangements to the attention of the Bench. I recollect that I proposed an amendment, though what it was I cannot for the life of me remember, but the result was that a committee was appointed consisting of Mr. Cassels, Mr. Venayekrao Juggonathjee Sunkerset, Colonel Trevor, recently returned to Bombay, and myself. (Mr. James Taylor.—And Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier.") Well, if Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier was present he certainly did not attend. For a good many meetings we examined personally the late Major Curtis, one of the Commissioners, and also Mr. Forjett. I think Mr. Hutchinson, a third Commissioner, was then in England. We presented a report in which we made various suggestions to the effect, chiefly, that the executive control of the Municipality should be placed in the hands of one individual, and, in fact, we shadowed forth that scheme which eventually, with some alterations and improvements, Mr. Walter Cassels adopted, when on 19th August 1864 he moved in the Legislative Council of Bombay for leave to bring in a bill regarding Municipal arrangements. That bill was referred to a select committee, which made its report, on the 1st February 1865, when Mr. Walter Cassels, after strenuous exertions in the framing and passing of that measure I am sure every resident in Bombay in the present and future generations will testify—(applause)—moved the second reading of the bill as amended by the select committee. Discussions on the bill took place during the whole of that month and also up to the 11th March, and I find from the proceedings of the Government of Bombay in the Legislative Department, that the authorised publication, that is on the 1st February 1865, in moving the second reading of the bill and in alluding to the fact of the Justices being a constituted corporation and to the appointment of a Commissioner, Mr. Cassels said:—"The whole executive power and responsibility for the purposes of the Act, however, are concentrated in one Commissioner. His office will certainly not be a sinecure, and the appointment can only be satisfactorily filled by a man of great energy and administrative ability." Then he proceeded a little further on to say:—"The Commissioner will annually submit to the Bench a budget of estimated receipts and disbursements which the Justices will be entitled to alter or modify as they deem fit, but beyond this complete control over the finances of the Municipality, the Justices will have no power to interfere with the executive details of carrying it out. They will, it is true, be able virtually to paralyse the Commissioner by cutting off his supplies, but they will not be able to relieve him of responsibility without directly assuming it themselves. I trust that a Commissioner, earnestly desirous of promoting the health and comfort of the community, may always meet with consideration from the Justices, and that a liberal spirit of self-taxation for carrying out the purposes of the Act may mark the ripeness of Bombay for fuller self-government." Now, gentlemen, it was originally intended that the appointment of Municipal Commissioner should last

THE BANK OF BOMBAY COMMISSION BILL.

(Indian Daily News.)

At the meeting of the Viceregal Council held at Calcutta on 24th April, the Hon'ble Mr. Maine moved for leave to introduce a Bill to appoint a Commission to inquire into the failure of the Bank of Bombay. The bill was intended simply to give effect to the orders of the Secretary of State. Mr. Maine then quoted from the despatch some of the instructions conveyed, which were to the following effect:—It was, the Home Government considered, important that a full and searching inquiry should be instituted into the circumstances that led to and which attended the catastrophe of the Bank's failure. In no other way—the Home Government thought—could we learn the lessons which that catastrophe ought to teach. It was needful to learn whether the calamity is due to the faults of system or to individuals, and whether measures can be devised for preventing a similar occurrence. It was unnecessary for the Secretary of State to enter fully into the question, but he might mention some of the points for inquiry, namely, whether the appointment of Government Directors was any guarantee for the efficient working of the functions of the Bank; whether further powers should be given to them—whether the system of Government audit and inspection could be efficient; whether the Government Directors should be salarid or paied—whether any control should be exercised by Government over the bye-laws—how far the relation between the Financial Department and the Bank is satisfactory, and whether the responsibility of the Supreme and Presidency Government respectively is rightly defined. The Home Government direct therefore that a commission be issued to inquire, without delay, into the circumstances attending the failure of the Bank of Bombay, with full powers for conducting the inquiry. The hon'ble gentleman remarked that one of the important points for inquiry was whether the recent catastrophe has been due to the fault of the system or to individuals. It was therefore necessary that the commission should have judicial powers, that is to say, power to summon witnesses to interrogate those witnesses upon oath, and to punish them for perjury if they gave false evidence. He had the honour to move for leave to introduce a Bill to appoint a commission to inquire into the future of the Bank of Bombay.

Leave having been given, the Hon'ble Mr. Maine—the rules for the conduct of business having been suspended—formally introduced the Bill. The hon'ble gentleman then briefly recited the chief provisions of the measure which were drawn expressly to meet the instructions contained in the despatch. By it judicial powers were conferred on the commission—witnesses were to be summoned and examined upon oath. A person refusing to answer an inquiry would be subjected to the same consequences as those which would follow his refusal to answer a principal Court of original jurisdiction. Power to examine witnesses beyond the limits of Bombay was also given, and to punish for giving false evidence. No witness was to be excused from answering on the ground that the answer would criminate him. But at the same time no person who answers the interrogation is to be liable to criminal consequences by reason of his answer. He begged to move that the Bill be referred to a committee with a request to communicate in three weeks. He desired to add that if the bill became law one commissioner would be appointed by the Home Government, a second by the Government of India, and a third by the Government of Bombay. He believed that Sir Charles Jackson, a gentleman highly respected in Indian circles, who was formerly a Judge of the Supreme Court at Bombay, and afterwards of the High Court at Calcutta, would be the Commissioner to be sent out by the Home authorities.

(Pioneer.)

We understand that Sir Charles Jackson, formerly Chief Justice of the High Court, has been appointed by the Secretary of State for India, President of the Committee to investigate the affairs of the old Bank of Bombay. Sir Charles Jackson's fitness for the post has been fully established by his labours in connection with the Brighton Railway investigation some short time ago. The Committee will consist of two members, in addition to the President, one appointed by the Supreme and one by the Bombay Government. It is not yet known upon whom the choice of the Government of Bombay has fallen, but the Government of India have selected Major McLeod Innes as their representative—an appointment in which we entirely concur. Major Innes's practical acquaintance with accounts in the Public Works Department renders him peculiarly fitted to conduct an enquiry of the kind. If the nominee of the Bombay Government be selected with the same judgment, the result of the enquiry cannot fail to be satisfactory both to the public and the Government.

(Gazette of India.)

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 24th April 1868, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in three weeks:—

A BILL TO APPOINT A COMMISSION TO ENQUIRE INTO THE FAILURE OF THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

Preamble. Whereas the Bank of Bombay has become unable to pay its debts, and is now being wound up voluntarily pursuant to a special resolution to that effect passed by the shareholders in general meeting; And whereas the Secretary of State for India has directed that an enquiry should be made into the causes of such inability and the circumstances attending the same; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSION.

1. The Governor General of India in Council may issue a commission to such persons as he thinks fit for the purpose of enquiring into, and reporting on, the causes of the inability of the Bank of Bombay to pay its debts and the circumstances attending such inability.

Appointment of Commissioners.

The Commissioners shall fully enquire into the said matters, and shall, as soon as they conveniently can do so, report thereon to the Governor General of India in Council.

2. In case any Commissioner appointed under this Act shall die, or resign, or desire to be discharged, or refuse, or become incapable to act, the Governor General of India in Council may appoint a new Commissioner in his place; and all the powers and duties by this Act conferred and imposed on a Commissioner shall be exercised and performed by the Commissioner so appointed.

Power to appoint new Commissioners.

3. The Commissioners shall enter upon the said enquiry at such time and place within the territories under the Government of the Governor of Bombay in Council as the Governor General of India in Council shall appoint by notification in the *Gazette of India*.

Commencement of enquiry.

The said enquiry shall be conducted in public:—Provided that, if a majority of the Commissioners shall from time to time think fit, any part of such enquiry may be conducted with closed doors.

POWERS OF COMMISSIONERS.

4. The Commissioners may, by summons under the hands of any two of them, require the attendance before them at a time and place to be mentioned in such summons, of any person residing or being within the Presidency of Bombay whose evidence is in their judgment material to any of the matters of the enquiry aforesaid, and may require the person so summoned to bring and produce before them all such books, papers, and writings as they think necessary for arriving at the truth of the said matters.

Attendance of witnesses.

Every such person shall accordingly attend before the Commissioners and shall produce such books, papers, and writings, as are required of him and are in his possession or opwer, according to the tenor of the summons.

5. The Commissioners may administer an oath to every person examined before them, touching the matters to be enquired into under this Act, but it shall not be necessary for them to take evidence upon oath unless they think fit so to do.

Examination of witnesses on oath.

6. If any person upon whom any such summons is served by the delivery thereof to him or by the leaving thereof at his usual place of abode, fails, without reasonable cause (to be allowed by the Commissioners), to appear before them at the time and place mentioned in the summons;

Witnesses refusing to attend or answer.

or refuses to be sworn;

or does not make answer to such questions as are put to him touching the matters directed to be enquired into by the Commissioners;

or refuses or fails without reasonable cause (to be allowed by the Commissioners) to produce and show to the Commissioners any such paper, book, or writing being in his possession or power, as to the Commissioners appears necessary for arriving at the truth of the matters to be enquired into by them—

the Commissioners shall have the same powers in all respects touching any such person as the principal Court of original civil jurisdiction within the limits of which he is residing may by law exercise against any person for making default of appearance, or for refusing to be sworn, or to give evidence in any suit depending in such Court.

7. If the Commissioners require the evidence of any person residing or being in British India beyond the limits of the Presidency of Bombay, they may, by a letter to be signed by them or any two of them, request any Judge, Magistrate, or other officer having by law power to examine witnesses upon oath, to examine such witness upon interrogatories to be sent with the letter, or according to the instructions to be sent therewith, as to the points upon which the evidence of the witness is required; and the Judge, Magistrate, or other officer to whom such letter is directed, shall examine the witness or cause him to be examined upon oath accordingly.

Examination of witnesses beyond the Presidency of Bombay.

8. Every Judge, Magistrate, or other officer to whom such letter of request is sent, shall have the same powers for compelling the attendance of the witness, for examining or causing him to be examined upon oath, and for punishing him for any contempt or for refusing to attend or give evidence, as if the evidence of such witness were required in any matter within the ordinary jurisdiction of such Judge, Magistrate, or other officer.

Power to compel attendance of such witnesses.

MISCELLANEOUS.

9. Every witness required to attend or give evidence under the provisions of this Act shall be entitled to a reasonable sum for his expenses for travelling to and from and remaining at the place at which he is required to attend.

Expenses of witnesses.

10. Every person who upon examination on oath before the Commissioners, or before any such Judge, Magistrate, or other officer as aforesaid, shall wilfully give false evidence, shall be liable to the punishment provided in section 193 of the Indian Penal Code for the offence of intentionally giving false evidence in a stage of a judicial proceeding.

Punishment for false evidence.

11. No person shall be excused from answering any question put to him by the said Commissioners or any of them or by any such Judge, Magistrate, or other officer as aforesaid upon the ground of any privilege, nor on the ground that the answer to such question will tend to criminate such person.

Witnesses not to be excused from answering.

But no statement made by any person in answer to any such question shall, except for the purpose of punishing him for wilfully giving false evidence upon such examination, be admissible in evidence in any proceeding, civil or criminal.

And every person who upon such examination is compelled to give evidence which may tend to expose him to penal consequences shall be freed from all suits, forfeitures, punishments, and disabilities, and all criminal prosecutions to which he may have been or may become liable or subject within any part of British India, and for anything done by him in respect of any acts relating to which he is examined, unless the Commissioners who have, or the Judge, Magistrate, or other officer who has examined such witness, certify in writing under their or his hands or hand that the witness is not entitled to the protection lastly herein before given, on the ground that he has not made a full and true disclosure touching all matters as to which he is so examined.

12. No suit shall lie against the Commissioners or any of them or any other person for anything done in the execution of this Act, unless such suit is brought within three months next after the doing of such thing.

Limitation of suits.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative.)

THE ABANDONMENT OF THE "JAMES C. BELL."

OFFICIAL REPORT.

THE following is the official report into the abandonment and loss of the James C. Bell, off Padstow, forwarded to the Board of Trade:—

TO THE RIGHT HON. THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE OF PRIVY COUNCIL FOR TRADE.

My Lords,—I have to report the result of an inquiry which, in conjunction with Captains Harris and Baker, I have just held under the order of your lordships into the abandonment of the ship James C. Bell on the 7th of this month off the coast of Cornwall.

The James C. Bell was built in the State of Maine, U.S., in 1857, and was registered under the British flag at London-derry in 1864, as the property of James P. Allen, of that city, and of William Ferguson and Sarah Hughes, both of Brooklyn, U.S., the shares of the two latter being mortgaged to William Greer Malcolmson, of Liverpool. She was shiprigged, her framework being of wood, and of the burthen of 602 tons. She sailed from Liverpool in the first instance in good order and condition on the 20th of February, having been recently docked and thoroughly repaired, with cargo of 900 tons of coals, for Bombay, under the command of Mr. Wm. Doherty, who holds a certificate of competency, and with a crew of 17 hands, all told. She returned to Liverpool owing to stress of weather on the 22nd, where she remained till the 28th, when she again sailed with the same master and crew. She beat down Channel with moderate and strong breezes up to the 4th of March, when she was in the vicinity of the Scilly Islands. Up to this time the ship had not made much water, but the pumps had been regularly attended to during each watch. From this time the weather became more boisterous, with heavy seas, and the ship laboured considerably, and made more water, which was probably in some measure owing to a leak which had been discovered in the wooden ends forward, but which, in the then state of the weather, they could not get at. On the 5th, the breeze increasing, sail was reduced, and on the morning of that day the starboard pump got choked by small coals getting into the well. Soon after the crew came aft and requested the master to bear up for a port of safety, as they considered the ship was not seaworthy. The master, however, told the men to go to work in the hope of better weather; but on the evening of the same day the port pump also got choked, and at midnight the bilge pumps were manned and worked till three a.m. on the 6th. Early on that morning the men again came aft with the same request, and after consultation with his officers and the carpenter he decided to bear up for Milford, the wind at that time being from the west-ward. After proceeding for five hours on this course the wind veered to the northward, and the master finding that he could not make Milford, put his ship right before the wind for the coast of Cornwall, in order to save life. At eight p.m. they made the lights on Trevose Head, and after approaching within two miles they hauled the ship up to the eastward and stood along the coast to the northward passing Padstow harbour, but on account of the low state of the tide the master, being a stranger to the coast, after consulting his chart and sailing directions, feared to attempt an entrance and determined to keep his ship close along the shore. About midnight the carpenter found seven feet of water in the ship, which was at that time almost unmanageable, and rolling heavily. The master, thinking that she was settling down, ordered the boats to be got ready; and about one a. m. on the 7th the second mate and eleven hands got into the pinnace with the ships papers and some sailors effects, and lay by for half an hour, till the master, his first officer, and the remainder of the crew got safely into the gig, when they both pulled in, and landed in about an hour at Port Isaac, a small cove to the northward and eastward of Padstow. Before they left the ship they glewed up the sails and left her drifting towards the shore, but according to the evidence she was so waterlogged that they did not believe she could float long enough to reach it. The master immediately on landing got a boat and went with one of his crew and some men from the shore to see what had become of his ship, and found that she had drifted on the rocks about half a mile from Port Isaac, where she remained and became a total wreck. He succeeded in saving some sails and part of the rigging, withsome other property, before she broke up on the 8th at noon.

On a review of the evidence the court arrived at a conclusion that the master had not committed any "wrongful act or default," within the meaning of the Act of Parliament, so as to justify a suspension of his certificate. At the same time the Court could not forbear to say, in pronouncing judgment, that in its opinion the master certainly omitted one precaution—and that a very ordinary precaution—which he might readily have brought him material assistance from the shore. According to the master's own statment he was well aware on the night of the 6th instant that he was in the immediate vicinity of Padstow Harbour, but in passing he made no signals of distress by burning blue lights which he had on board. He certainly had no right to think that such a step would have been useless in such close proximity to the shore, especially as the weather was moderate. In such a case of emergency it was a master's duty to leave no means of saving his ship untried, and certainly not when so ready to his hand. With these observations—the court having regard to the evidence—which, without any contradiction, agreed in describing the state of things on board the James C. Bell, when she was abandoned as imminently dangerous to life, absolved the master, Mr. William Doherty, from the charge of premature abandonment of his ship, and returned to him his certificate, at the same time expressing its opinion that the case was undoubtedly a proper one for inquiry.—I have the honour to be, my lords, your lordships' most obedient servant,

T. S. RAFFLES,
Stipendiary Magistrate.

We concur in this report.
HENRY HARRIS, } Nautical Assessors.
R. B. BAKER, }

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 9th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondicherry, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." OTTO MULLER,
Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—IN-

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months sight		2s.	per Rupee
"	4 do.	Rs. 11 7/8d.	do.
"	3 do.	Rs. 11 13/16d.	do.
"	2 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
"	1 do.	1s. 11 11/16d.	do.
"	demand	1s. 11 8/8d.	do.
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11 9/16d.	do.
On Ireland	do.		
On Paris	do.	1s. 11¼d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11¼d do

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rates of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 25th April 1868.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

Capital £1,000,000 (one Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
London Bankers—MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 2 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/11½	"
3	do.	1/11 13/16	"
2	do.	1/11½	"
1	do.	1/11 11/16	"
On demand		1/11 5/8	"
On Scotland		1/11 5/8	"
On Ireland		do.	

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal at 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 27th April 1868. EDWARD MORRISS, Manager

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED):—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,625.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.—C. D. PARR, ESQ., General Manager.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	...	at 2s. per Rupee.
4 do.	...	at 1s. 11 7/8d. "
3 do.	...	at 1s. 11 13/16d. "
2 do.	...	at 1s. 11¾d. "
1 do.	...	at 1s. 11 11/16d. "
On demand	...	at 1s. 11 8/8d. "
On Scotland and Ireland	...	at 1s. 11 9/16d. "
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	...	at 1s. 11 1/2d. "

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 5 do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 29th April, 1868

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 mes' sight above		2s.	per Rupee
"	4 do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
"	3 do.	1s. 11 13/16d	"
"	2 do.	1s. 11 3/4d.	"
"	1 do.	1s. 11 11/16d.	"
On demand		1s. 11 5/8d.	"
On Scotland	do.		
On Ireland	do.		

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. 1s. 11 9/16d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokonama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum, monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,00. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	...	...	5 per cent.
6 do.	...	...	4 "
3 do.	...	...	3 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 27th April 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—BATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£600,000.

Branches and Agencies—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow, and Akyab

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.—

6 months' sight (on City Bank)		at 2s.	per Rupee.
4	do.	at Rs. 11 13/16d.	"
3	do.	at Rs. 11¾d.	"
2	do.	at Rs. 11 11/16d.	"
1	do.	at Rs. 11 5/8d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)		at 1s. 11½d.	"

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances, up to one lac of Rupees; in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not, during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000; when such has been the case, no interest will be allowed. And on fixed deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 4 "
Do. 12 do. 5 "

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 28th April, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under English Company Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £923,200,
PAID-UP CAPITAL £461,100,
RESERVE FUND .....£ 32,250.

Head Office—London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—MESSRS. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W.S.
Agents.—MESSRS. Couper Mackenzie & Innes Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 23, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOYSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FRERE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
E. P. HARRISON, Esq., late Comptroller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
R. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.
CHIEF MANAGER.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Calcutta Manager.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Bombay Manager.—J. WINDRAM, Esq.
London Manager.—A. J. HEWETT, Esq.
Madras.—Messrs. BINNY & Co., Agents.
Offices at London.....No. 50, King William Street.

London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

A Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager
National Bank of India, Bombay, 21st April 1868.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.,

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows.—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE, APPLY TO GADDUM & Co.

FROM KEYL & Co., BORDEAUX.

CLARET.	Medoc	quarts at Rs. 12	per dozen.
	"	pints at " 7½	"
	St. Laurent	quarts at " 18	"
	Chateau Beitasse	" at " 25	"
BURGUNDY.	Cognac tres vieux	at " 25	"
	" Champagne	at " 35	"

FROM C. S. KUPFERBERG MAYENCE.

SPARKLING MOSELLE & HOCK.	Schwarzberg	quarts at Rs. 30	p. doz
	"	pints at " 16	"
	Imperial	quarts at " 32	"
	"	pints at " 17	"
	Die Perle des Rheins	quarts at " 35	"
	Moselle	" at " 24	"
	"	pints at " 13	"
	Johannisberg	quarts at " 33	"

GADDUM & Co.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Re. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE, a large and very light DOG CART, and a good trotting HORSE, with HARNESS complete. The Cart and Harness is nearly new, and the HORSE in good condition. Apply, by letter, to "A. B.," care of the *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"
Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.
DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.
Nesbit Lane, Fort.

JUST ARRIVED, a best selection of highly finished CARPETS for IMMEDIATE SALE.—Messrs JEWANJEE EDULJEE'S SON'S of Bombay, have just received from Kurrachee a large Consignment of splendid selection of highly finished CARPETS and TROWSERING CLOTHS, under the special superintendence of a European Gentleman, ever exported for Bombay Market. For information apply No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

KOUSAINE COMPANY'S TEAS.—Just received, at the Godowns of the undersigned, 4 Meadow Street, a consignment of these fine HIMALAYAN TEAS.

SOUCHONG, in boxes of 10 and 5 pounds;—also in 2 pound packets.

KOUSAINE MIXTURE.—Ditto—Both at Rs. 2-8 per pound.—Cash.

HOWARD BROTHERS,
Agents Kousaine Tea Company.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS
Marine Street.

Galvanized Corrugated Iron, 22, and 24 gauge.
Ridging and Fittings.
Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Lead Pipes, Sheet Lead.
Zinc Sheets.
Ornamental Cast Iron Railing.
Steam Crane to lift 5 tons.
A highly finished 10 H. P. Horizontal Engine.
A highly finished 10 H. P. Portable Engine.
Boiler Tubes, 3¼ and 2¼ outside diameter.
Shortly expected a shipment of 20 gauge Galvanized Corrugated Iron.

Bombay, 26th March 1868.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER begs respectfully to inform his Patrons and the Public that he has received per Overland Mail a trial shipment of the undermentioned Specialities, which is now exposed for sale at his Rooms. In making this announcement he begs respectfully to tender his thanks to all who have hitherto favoured him with their confidence, with an assurance that nothing shall be wanting on his part to secure a continuance of their patronage:

HARRIS'S JUSTLY CELEBRATED HARNESS COMPOSITION, Polishing Paste, Plate Steel and Urn Powders. HARRIS'S FURNITURE POLISH. This useful and excellent article preserves and beautifies mahogany, stained wood, and all furniture that require polish, and retain its beauty for a considerable length of time, by only an occasional rub with a soft dry cloth or brush. HARRIS'S WATERPROOF JAPAN FOR ENAMELLED LEATHER. This preparation is adapted for beautifying and preserving enamelled and patent leather, coach and cab heads, gig aprons, portmanteaus, hunting, shooting &c. boots and shoes; also, all other kinds of leather exposed to wet, to which it imparts (without the labour of brushing) a brilliant jet polish, waterproof, clean and durable. HARRIS'S HARNESS LIQUID. This inestimable composition without labour (as it requires no brushing) produces a brilliant jet black, affords peculiar nourishment to the leather, and is perfectly free from any unpleasant smell. HARRIS'S MILITARY AND NAVAL EXQUISITE BRILLIANT CHEMICAL PASTE, for finely polishing brass, white metal goods, &c. HARRIS'S LADIES' BLACKING, for beautifying with ease and expedition Ladies' black, real, kid, Spanish, and Cordovan boots and shoes. HARRIS'S BLACK DYE. This preparation completely renovates the appearance of carriage heads, gig aprons, harness, or any other kind of leather work where surface of the same is worn brown; and prevents, by being occasionally used, the leather becoming so. HARRIS'S WATERPROOF HARNESS POLISH. HARRIS'S LUSTRE SHOE BLACKING AND PASTE.

Just landed ex "Nelson."

A batch of Children's double and single-seated Perambulators, with Hoods. They are neatly and tastefully lined and painted, much superior in finish to the last shipment.

In soliciting the patronage of Constituents up-country, H. B. BAXTER begs to inform them that every exertion shall be used on his part to execute Orders promptly and economically.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.
No. 26 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

Just Landed.

A first-class small Miniature Brougham, with Lamps, Poles, and Shafts, by Edwin Casterton, Long Longacre, it was expressly built for the Exhibition.

The Property of A Gentlemen.

A nearly new English-built four-seated roomy Open Carriage, with Lamps and Poles.

A nearly new light Mail Phaeton, with moveable hind seat to make a Waggonette at pleasure, by Moss Builder, 98, Euston Road.

A nearly new Cab Buggy, on C. Springs, by James Henderson, Glasgow.

The property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate very handsome and nearly new full size Miniature Brougham, with circular Glasses on front, lamps and pole, by Laurie and Manner, expressly built to order for India.

ALSO,

2 full size Miniature Broughams, by Edwin Kesterton Longacre.

1 very handsome nearly new English-built four-seated Cab Phaeton, with Lamps, Sole, and Shafts, by "Jones," of Long Acre.

1 Ditto very small self-driving Poney Phaeton, with Lamps and Shafts.

1 Very handsome new English-built Cab Buggy, on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.

1 Ditto Ditto small Park Phaeton, with moveable Driving box.

1 English-built door Shigram, by Laing and Melvill.

1 Ditto Brougham ditto by E. Davis.

1 Ditto London Sociable ditto.

FOR SALE.—The property of Captain R. CURLING, Commander of the P. and O. Company's Service, proceeded to England.

A first-class nearly new English-built light London Sociable, by J. Buchanan Co., Glasgow, with a set of nearly new plated mounted Harness.

The above Carriage to be seen at the Commission Rooms of the undersigned on the varge of Esplanade Cross Road.

One nearly new English-built very small Miniature Brougham, with circular glasses on front.

And also,

A very handsome English-built self-driving Cab Phaeton, by Silk and Sons.

One Ditto high wheeled Vaggonette with moveable Hood

Property of a Gentleman proceeding to England.

Three very small and light Hansom Cab, painted dark green.

A very handsome English-built Cab Buggy, painted dark green and lining to match.

And also,

A few Iron Carriage Lifters for greasing Carriages.

A fresh batch of Dog-Carts, Buggies, and Carriage Harness plated on white metal, with round reins, different colored Carriage Rugs, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Riding Whips, patent Clips for reins, Horse, Carriage, and Cloth Brushes, Sami leathers, Horse Clothings, Gentlemen's Racing Saddles, Woollen and plated mounted Pads or Saddle Cloths for Harness, Jamieson's and Jones' Harness Composition, Bradley's Plate Powder, Steel Pole Chains, Spare Steel Bridles for Carriage and Buggy Harness, &c.

A Fresh Batch of New Malvern Dog-Carts.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.

Several other new and second-hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 28th April, 1868.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—

FIRE AND LIFE—HEAD OFFICE, QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions)

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

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